

HOLIDAY NUMBER

# THE AMERICAN School Board Journal

Vol. II

NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1891

No. 6

## ASSOCIATE OFFICES AND OWNERS OF SWEAD'S PATENTS

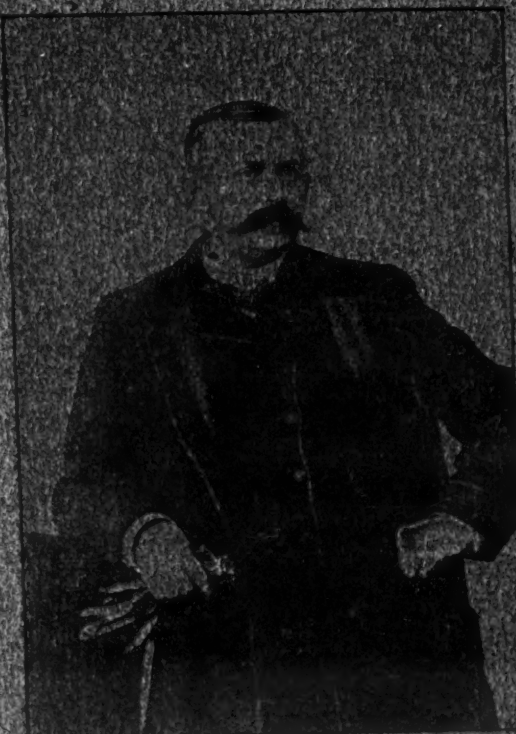
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ISAAC D. SWEAD,  
Of the Toledo Office.



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Dallas, Tex. Office.



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The most handsome book on Warming, Ventilation and Dry Closets ever printed, together with other printed matter, will be furnished free by any of the firms named on this page. This System is for public buildings only. Correspondence solicited.

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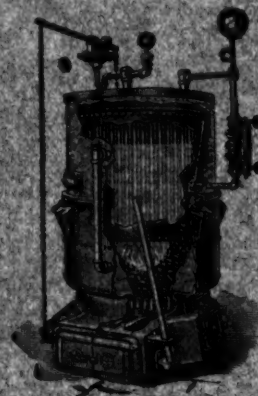
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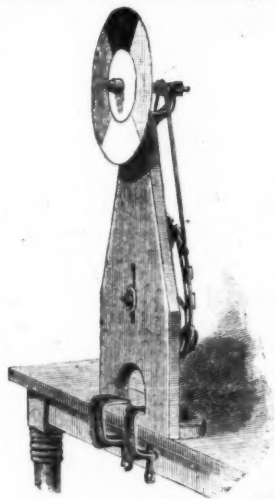
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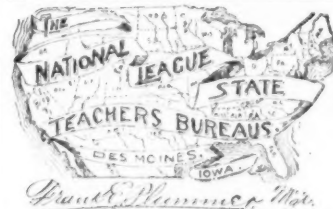
The Color Wheel consists of a series of Maxwell disks in the six standard spectrum colors, red, orange, yellow, green, blue and violet, with black and white, with suitable mechanism for rapidly rotating them so as to produce any combinations that may be required.

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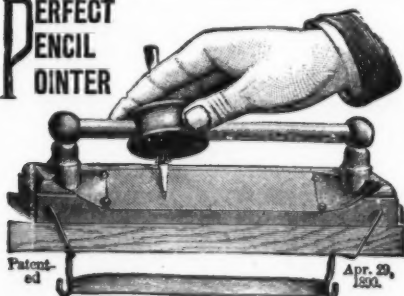


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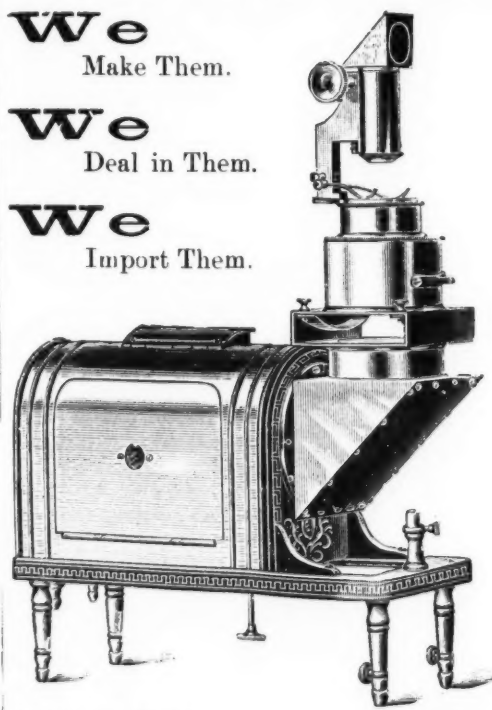
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## REPORT OF TEMPERATURE.

	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
8:45 A.M.	70	73	73	70	70
10 "	70	73	72	70	70
11 "	71	73	70	71	69
12 M.	70	73	70	70	70
1:15 P.M.	70	73	70	70	70
2 "	70	72	72	70	70
3 "	71				
4 "					

L. Adams Teacher.

Jan 21 1887 \* Changed the thermostat

## REPORT OF TEMPERATURE.

	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
8:45 A.M.	70	70	70	70	70
10 "	70	70	70	70	70
11 "	70	70	70	70	70
12 M.	70	70	70	70	70
1:15 P.M.	70	70	70	70	70
2 "	70	70	70	70	70
3 "	70	70	70	70	70
4 "	70	70	70	70	70

Belle B. McCarty Teacher.

January 14 21, 1887

## REPORT OF TEMPERATURE.

	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
8:45 A.M.	70	70	70	70	70
10 "	70	70	70	70	70
11 "	70	70	70	70	70
12 M.	70	70	70	70	70
1:15 P.M.	70	70	70	70	70
2 "	70	70	70	70	70
3 "	70	70	70	70	70
4 "	70	70	70	70	70

L. Adams Teacher.

March 28 - April 1, 1887

## REPORT OF TEMPERATURE.

	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
8:45 A.M.	70	72	70	70	70
10 "	70	72	70	70	70
11 "	70	70	70	71	70
12 M.	70	70	70	71	70
1:15 P.M.	70	70	70	70	70
2 "	70	70	70	70	70
3 "	70	70	70	70	70
4 "	70	70	70	70	70

Miss McCarty Teacher.

1-21 1887

The above are *fac simile* engravings of report cards taken in the Hyde Park High School at the dates named. They need little explanation. It will be seen that the teachers were required to give hourly reports of the temperature of the various rooms. These cards are no better than dozens of others which we might have produced. It will be seen that in Miss McCartney's room the temperature did not vary but once from 70° during the week. On Thursday at 10 A. M. it stood at 72. In Miss Root's Room it fell below 70 but once; at 3 P. M., March 29, it fell to 68°. In the main or assembly room during the week shown, the extreme variation was two degrees. In none of the four rooms was the variation greater than two degrees, excepting in one room where the variation was caused as indicated by changing the adjustment of the thermostat.

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# THE AMERICAN SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL.

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The Commercial Bank, organized under the General Banking Laws of Wisconsin, with an ample Capital and on a solid basis, has organized a Savings Bank Department, for the purpose of affording a Safe Depository for the accumulating earnings of Mechanics, Clerks, Teachers, Laborers and All Others who are desirous of placing their money where it will be free from hazard by fire, burglary or other accident, to which it is often exposed in dwellings and boarding houses, and at the same time be earning for them a fair rate of interest. It is intended to encourage the industrious and prudent, as well as to induce those who have not hitherto been such, to lessen their unnecessary expenses and to save and lay by something for a period of life when they will be less able to earn a support. **IT WILL BE BENEFICIAL TO ALL CLASSES.** The young man who wishes to accumulate earnings for the purpose of establishing himself in business at some future time, or for the purchase of a homestead, or the payment of an installment to become due on one already purchased, will find in this institution one of the greatest aids within his reach in the accomplishment of his laudable undertaking.

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**Keep on doing this for five years, depositing one of the following amounts regularly, and draw nothing out.** Notice the astonishing results:

1 cent a day in five years will be (without interest).....	\$ 18.25
5 cents a day in five years will be (without interest).....	91.25
10 cents a day in five years will be (without interest).....	182.50
25 cents a day in five years will be (without interest).....	456.25
50 cents a day in five years will be (without interest).....	912.50
\$1.00 a day in five years will be (without interest).....	1,825.00
\$5.00 a day in five years will be (without interest).....	9,125.00

### NEED A MAN BE POOR?

In order to show the advantages accruing from weekly and monthly savings, the following calculations are appended:

#### ONE DOLLAR PER WEEK.

A deposit of ONE DOLLAR per week will, with the interest allowed by the Commercial Bank, produce the following result:  
 In 5 years.....\$287.18 | In 10 years.....\$637.25 | In 20 years.....\$1,584.20 | In 30 years.....\$2,991.37  
 Amount deposited in 30 years, \$520.00 a year.....\$1,560.00 | Accumulation of interest on same.....\$1,431.37

#### TEN DOLLARS PER MONTH.

A deposit of Ten Dollars per month will, with the interest allowed by the Commercial Bank, produce the following result:  
 In 5 years....\$662.46 | In 10 years....\$1,470.00 | In 20 years....\$3,654.32 | In 30 years....\$6,900.12  
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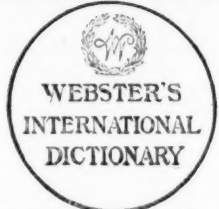
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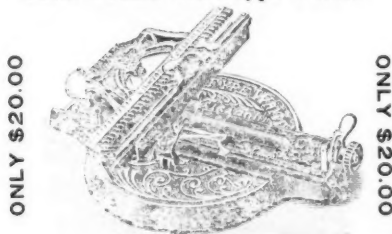
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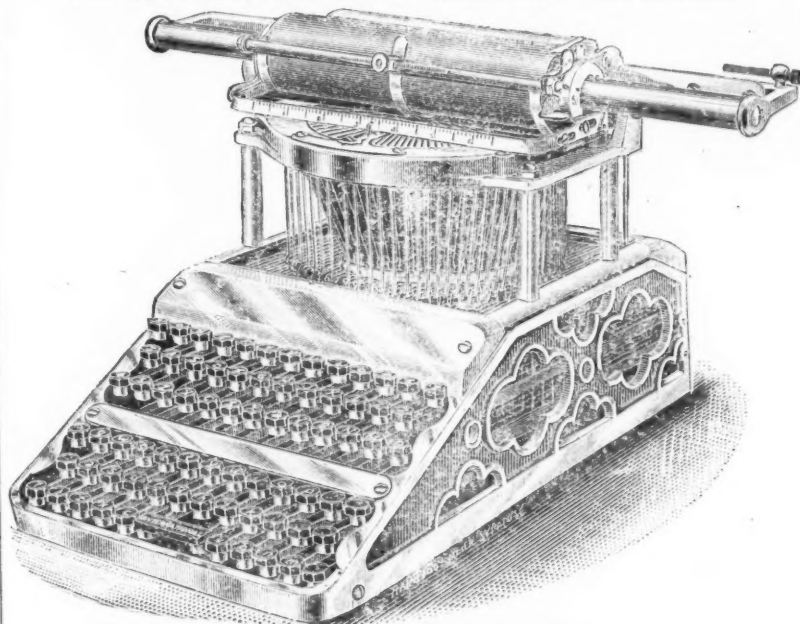
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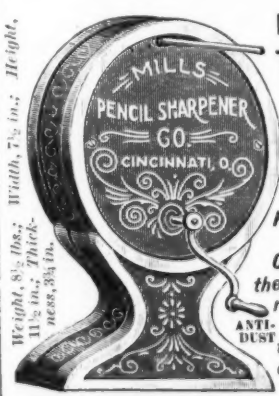
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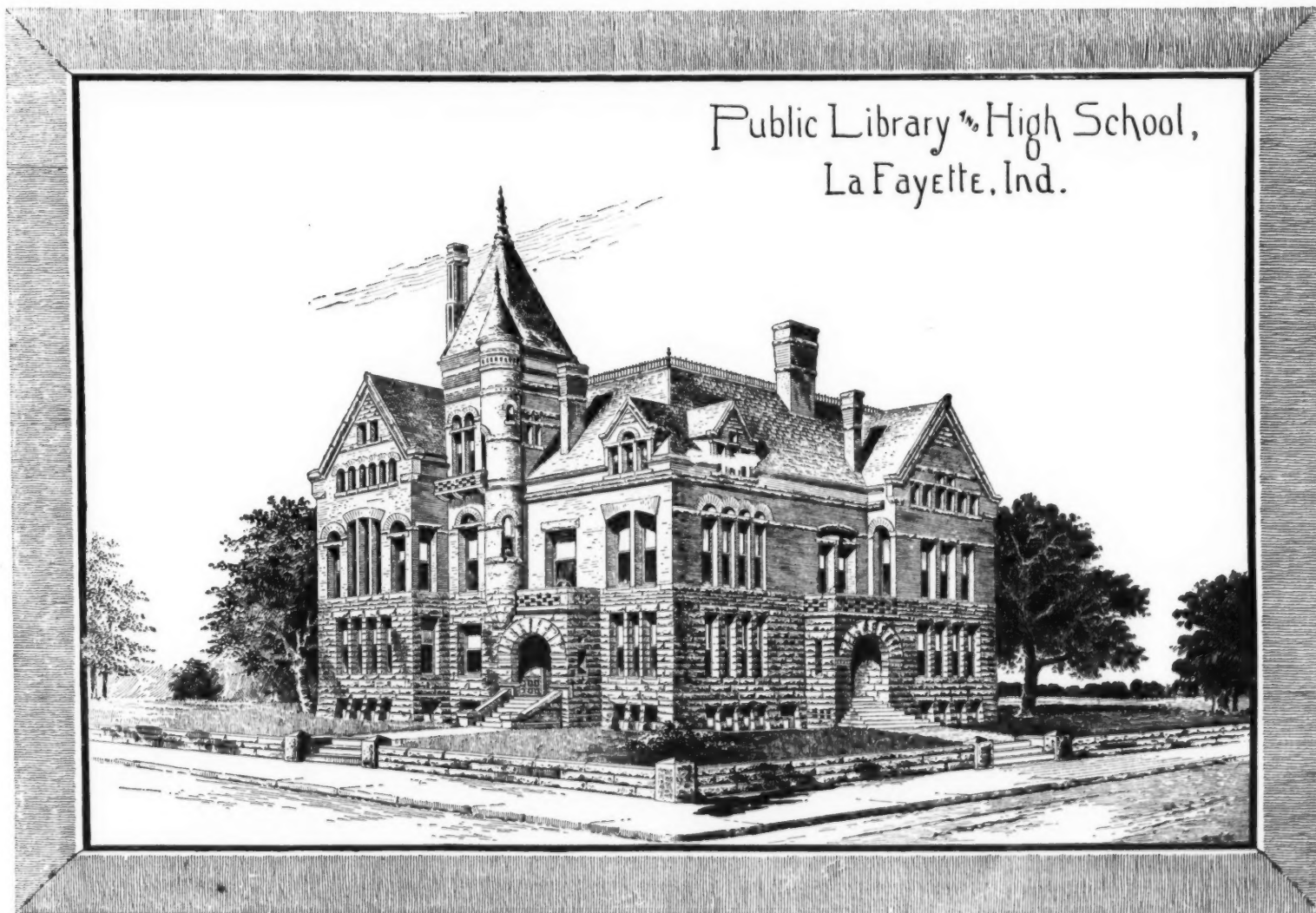
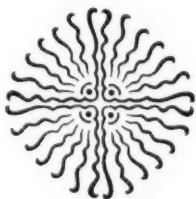
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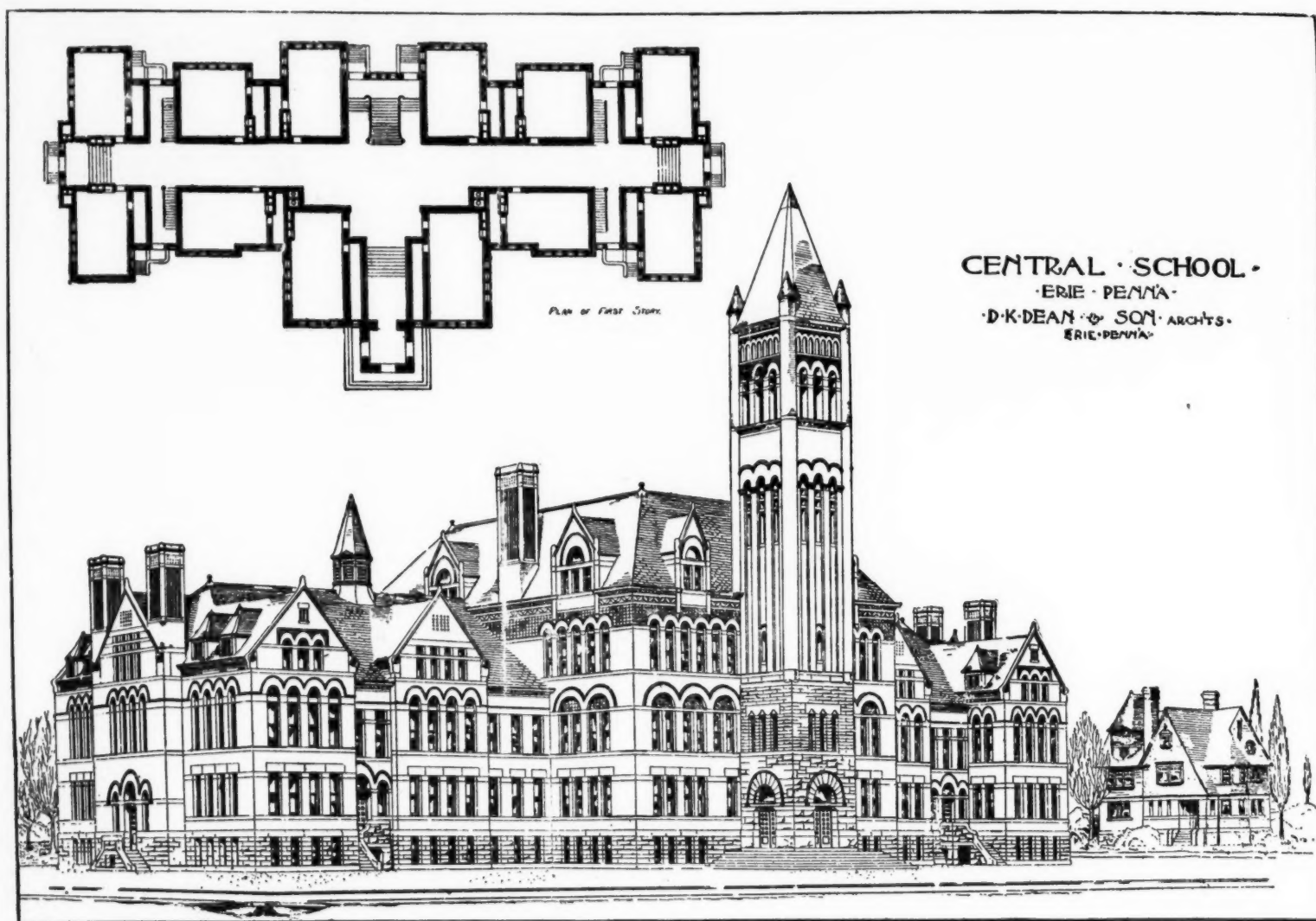


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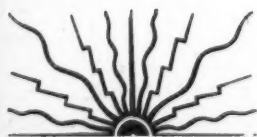
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including French (Grammars, Methods, and Texts), German (Readers, Grammars, Methods, and Texts), Italian, and Spanish.
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including Reading, Historical, Geographical, Botanical, Physiological, and Writing Charts, and Wall Maps.

A complete "Classified List," cataloguing titles and prices of over two thousand volumes, is also offered, and is a valuable index to the school-book literature of the present time. Many new books have been added to the list during the year. Correspondence from teachers, school officers, and all others interested in school books is invited, and will receive prompt attention.

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HOLIDAY NUMBER.

# THE AMERICAN School Board Journal

Devoted to School Boards, School Officials, Teachers, and Parents.

VOL. II.

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No. 8.

## HON. GEO. R. CORNWELL.

The president of the Board of Education at Penn Yan, N. Y., is the Hon. George R. Cornwell, who was born in that city February 24, 1836. He has been a member of the board of education for the past fourteen years, and has contributed probably more than any other man towards the welfare of the public schools in his vicinity. He is an energetic and progressive business man having been in the book and stationery business a great many years, and is the proprietor of Cornwell's Opera House. He is a republican and has been identified with that party since its organization. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1884 and was chairman of the Republican County Committee for two years, beginning with 1882.

Mr. Cornwell has been a member of the New York legislature and served on some of the most important committees.

As a presiding officer of the Board of Education, he has displayed more than ordinary ability. He is dignified, fair in all his decisions, a good parliamentarian and well versed on all ordinary school topics.

## RECENT SCHOOL LAW DECISIONS.

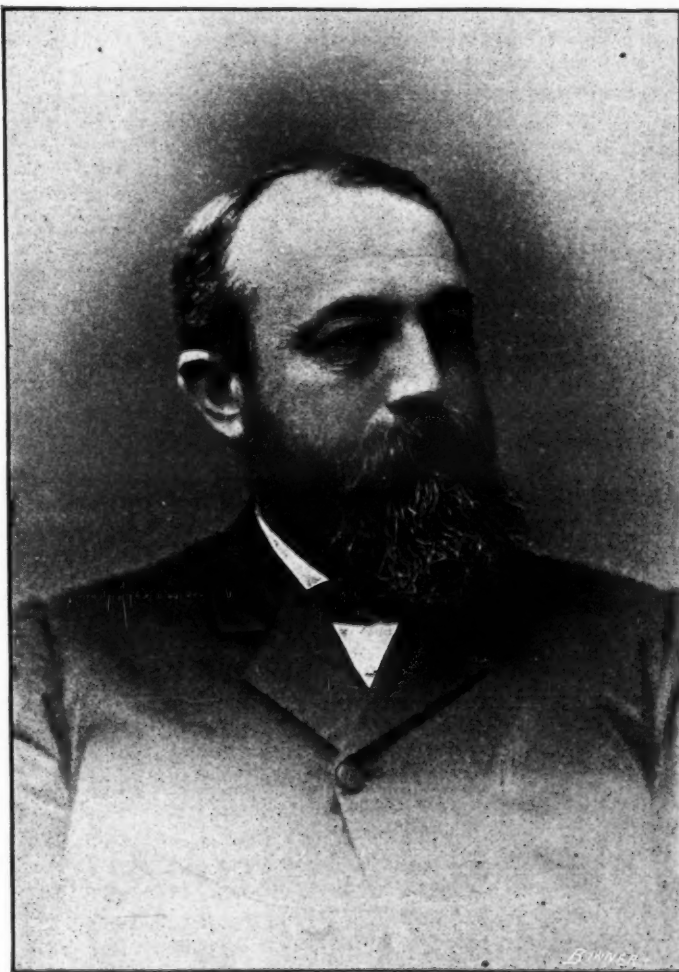
**SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL-DISTRICTS.**—Money can be drawn from the treasury of the school district in the payment of contractors for the erectors of a school house only by orders on the treasurer signed by the director, and countersigned by the moderator.—*Maher v. State, Neb.*

**SCHOOL BOARDS**—Expenditures.—The board of education, of a school district cannot expend the funds of the district to defend a lawsuit against its members individually, who, it is claimed, have injured the business of others by refusing to entertain their bid to furnish stationery, and as a reason thereof stated to various persons that the bidders had carried on their business dishonestly, and had cheated the district.—*Hotchkiss v. Plunkett, Conn.*

Judge Allen at Winona, Minn., rendered the decision in the case of the State vs. Susie B. Jones, the school teacher charged with assault on one of her pupils, Willie Fort, in the form of corporal punishment inflicted with a ruler. Judge Allen found Miss Jones not guilty. The corporal punishment was inflicted for a disobedience of reasonable orders, and, no force or violence being used in its infliction, the punishment was declared lawful. The case is interesting on account of its being the first of the kind ever tried in the state.

**Locating School-house.**—Under Rev. St. Ind. 1881, § 4537, providing that appeals shall be allowed from the decisions of the township trustees relative to school matters to the county superintendents, and their decisions of all local questions relating to the establishment of schools and the location of school-

houses, etc., shall be final, the decisions of the country superintendent prohibiting the erection of a school-house on a location selected by the trustee is within his jurisdiction, and is final and binding on the trustee; and it is immaterial whether the selection has been made by the trustee on his own motion, or by proceedings instituted by the voters.—*Knight v. Woods, Ind.*



HON. GEORGE R. CORNWELL.

President School Board, Penn Yan, N. Y.

A petition was filed in the Supreme Court at Topeka Kans., asking for an alternative writ of mandamus to compel the Superintendent of Riley County to furnish Effingham Mayward & Co., School book publishers, a list of the books to be used during the next five years. This contest is the outcome of rivalry among publishers. The people of Riley County cannot purchase books until a decision is reached.

Judge Gartner handed down a decision recently in the board of education text book fight which practically ends the matter and makes Sheldon's Word Studies the speller of the schools. When the board reconsidered its action in adopting Reed's Words Lessons and substituted Sheldon's book,

Horatio G. Jones, agent for the former, got out a temporary injunction to restrain the board from making the change. The principal point argued was as to whether the city of Detroit is exempt from the general state law prohibiting text-books once adopted, being changed within five years, except by the consent of a majority of the qualified voters of the district present at an annual meeting; and whether the board had the power to reconsider its action. This by Judge Gartner's decision is answered in the affirmative.

## PER CAPITA COST.

Supt. Meleney, Somerville, Mass., has collected some interesting statistics from the high schools in the vicinity of Boston. The following shows the average number of pupils to a teacher for the year ending June, 1890. Somerville, 48.3; Springfield, Holyoke, Lowell, Worcester, Chelsea, 29 each; Cambridge, English high, Malden, Fitchburg, 27 each; Fall River, Lynn, Salem, 26 each. The cost of teaching per capita shows Somerville to be \$25.05, which the Cambridge Latin is \$61.80; Lynn English high, \$50.76; Newton, \$48.79; Cambridge English high, \$43.91; Lawrence, \$43.19; Salem, \$41.79; New Bedford, \$40.45, and so on down.

Prof. Denfeld offered the Duluth, Minn., School Board some figures on comparative cost of education. At Jackson, Mich., the cost per pupil is \$20; at Kansas City, \$19; Buffalo, \$19; Duluth \$19.78, but some of these cities do not furnish text books. The Duluth cost is divided into text books, 53 cents; supplies, 73 cents; fuel, lights, janitors and incidentals, \$1.52, and for tuition, \$ 15.

## WANT CERTIFIED CHECKS

Seliger & Sons, contractors for the High School foundation of Columbus, O., submitted a communication that they had inadvertently omitted to figure on the lining up of the outside walls. This made a difference of 100,000 brick, involving an additional expense of about \$800, and the firm requested that the bid be dropped.

Mr. Hoover offered a resolution providing that the Board of Education will hereafter require each contractor to accompany his bid with a certified check equal in amount to 10 per cent. of the contract price, as a guarantee that the contract will be entered into and the work be properly performed. Mr. Bennett opposed the resolution, arguing that while some contractors did not at all times have money in the bank, they did honest work. The resolution went over.

All accepted bids for the erection of the new State University at Seattle, Wash., must be accompanied by a satisfactory bond for the faithful performance of the contracts.



## REFORM IN APPOINTING TEACHERS.

Col. H. C. White of Providence, R. I. has proposed amendments to the by-laws of the School Committee, which, if adopted, will secure a reform in the methods of appointing teachers through log-rolling and trading between members of the school committee.

The present committee on qualifications consists of one member from each ward. An evening school committee is made up the same way. By skillful work on the part of two out of three the ward committees, (and by this is meant the committees who look after political affairs only) they can secure their own election on both these school committees. The other sub-committees of the school committee are filled by appointments made by the president. The qualification committee has the authority of electing High school teachers and approving or rejecting evening school appointments. Each member has been insisting that the nomination he makes for his district shall be endorsed by the whole committee, and he stands by the other members when they make similar demands for their districts. Appointments have been made which in many instances were improper because of the lack of qualification, and the responsibility for these evils is denied by all of the general committee.

The committee on high schools is selected by the president with an especial view to their fitness to pass upon matters pertaining to those schools; yet the suggestions of this committee are ignored, their selections of teachers have not been opposed and the committee has finally come to the conclusion that it is of no use to confer or advise with the committee on qualifications as to the fitness of those who apply for positions as teachers in the high schools.

Col. White proposes, under the amendments to the by-laws, that there shall be committees, each consisting of five members, who shall have charge of the day schools, the evening schools, the high school and the special teachers, each having the same power of nominating teachers and appointing those who are to go on trial to test their qualifications as instructors in their respective departments. As further safeguards, these departmental committees, are to be appointed by the president, and his appointments are to receive the approval of the general committee. Furthermore, the sub-committees' appointments of teachers are to be sealed with the vote of the general committee.

The Superintendent of Public Schools is to be made the executive officer of the school committee, and all official communications, as between the school committee and the teachers, are to be made through him. This rule has already been adopted in the principal cities of the United States and is found to be a thorough check and bar to interference with teachers and schools by committeemen who have political axes to grind and who select the friends of teachers and would-be instructors to turn the grindstone.

## PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS UNDER STATE CONTROL.

Supt. D. L. Kiehle, of Minn., has issued a circular in explanation of the transfer of the parochial schools at Stillwater and at Faribault, Minn., to the control of the city Boards of Education. In view of the interest in church and state jurisdiction we give the substance of his circular:

"The transfer of parochial schools to the control of a board of education is important as an experiment in uniting all American children in the system of state schools satisfactory to a large class of our fellow citizens who have hitherto expressed great distrust of the influence of the public schools upon the religious character of their children, and also important in the possible danger of putting the public school administration in compromising relation with a religious body. Therefore such an experiment requires on all sides a spirit of intelligent confidence and entire frankness.

The state has made ample provision for the edu-

cation of her youth. It is her policy to make her schools satisfactory to her best citizens and helpful to them in their highest ambition in training their children for the duties of life. She, therefore, requires all the people to share the expense, and desires above all else that all the youth of the state enjoy the advantages afforded.

The attitude of the state is one of entire organic separation from religion as represented in denominations, and she therefore requires that the distinctive work of the churches be entirely excluded from the public schools. The language of the constitution is very explicit, and is as follows: "But in no case shall the moneys derived as aforesaid, or any portion thereof, or any public moneys or property be appropriated or used for the support of schools wherein the distinctive doctrines, creeds or tenets of any particular Christian or other religious sect are promulgated or taught."

To take this as showing indifference, or still more, opposition of the state to matters and institutions religious, is farthest from the truth; for in every way possible the state expresses the greatest interest in those bodies whose purpose, with that of the family, is to elevate and purify the character of the people. While the state must forego the exercise of authority in matters religious, in order to protect the rights of all religious bodies, she speaks in no uncertain sound requiring that the principles and purest type of morality be inculcated in the minds and habits of youth. It is her purpose in the administration of her public schools to express the spirit of the ordinance of 1787 for the government of the territory of the Northwest—"Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." So decided is the attitude of the state as to the superior importance of character moulding that she allows to those of her teachers who fully appreciate their high calling all possible liberty in their choice of methods.

A board of education may not lawfully bind themselves to require or apply any religious test in the selection of teachers; neither may they distribute or classify pupils in departments, grades or classes according to their religious faith. To do so could have no other explanation than the purpose to propagate the tenets of a distinctive Christian sect. And what may not be done directly, may not be done by indirection; that is, the board may not occupy the apartments of a parochial school and have control of it with an implied or unexpressed understanding that the teachers shall be selected from those of a particular religious body, or that the children of a particular sect shall be sent there. Such an understanding must be regarded as sacredly binding by all honorable persons, and in the eye of the law and at the bar of public sentiment would be condemned as a violation of the law, and would therefore work a forfeiture of all rights to any share in the public funds. The board of education must be absolutely free in the exercise of its authority for the organization and conduct of a good public school; and if the results are not satisfactory the board must not be able to say that they were limited by implied conditions which the public understood and approved.

Beyond limitations and duties determined by statute there are many other questions which must be determined by the judgment of the board consistently with the purposes for which the school is maintained. Some of these have religious elements and others have not. For example:

1. The Bible is a religious book, and as such it has no place in the public schools to promulgate religious doctrines; but, having merit of great historical, moral and literary value, it may be used for these qualities. If, however, to any class of patrons this is obnoxious, the board should require the discontinuance of its use.

2. Sisters of Charity are religious persons and as such have no place in the public school to propagate religious doctrine; but if they be women of

education and teaching ability, it lies wholly within the authority of the board of education to employ them to do the legitimate work of the school. If, however, to any class of patrons their presence is obnoxious or unacceptable by reason of the significance of their religious garb, the board must either retire them or require them to wear the usual garb of teachers in the school room.

3. The same principle requires that in case the color, or nationality, or personal peculiarities of a teacher otherwise well qualified, make him so unacceptable to patrons as to interfere with the purposes of the school, his employment must be discontinued.

4. While public funds and public property may not be used to propagate religious doctrine, the interest which the state has in all voluntary organizations of a benevolent or philanthropic nature has always disposed it to allow such bodies any use of its buildings that would in no way interfere with their public use. In country districts it has been customary from time immemorial to allow the use of school houses for religious worship and Sabbath schools as well as other meetings. This practice is one of expediency and propriety to be decided by the judgment of the board.

The experiment at Faribault, for it is an experiment, is being conducted in such a spirit of consideration that if at the end of the year the Catholics conclude to re-assume the education of their children it will be done without disturbing the friendly relations of mutual respect which now prevail."

## THE SCHOOL BOARD TALKS FRENCH.

A discussion on the introduction and changing of some French works in the Cambridge, Mass., high school came up at a recent meeting of the School Board and the non-active members in the discussion had great fun. The pronunciation of the titles of the work was novel, to say the least, and the attempt of one member to argue for and against the works, without naming them, was excruciatingly funny. Finally the matter of introducing "Mlle. Solange" by Julliot, in the high school, and substituting "L'Abbe Constantin," by Halevy, for "Le Roi des Montagues," was tabled for one month.

## RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

The people of Waterbury, Conn., are stirred up over the election of a principal of the High School. It is conceded that there is a strong Catholic preponderance in the Board of Education, and among the teachers, and the question arises of the wisdom of putting another Catholic in the most prominent educational position in the city. The election of teachers ought not to be a secretarian matter at all, and need not be if there is exhibited a little tact and a regard for the reasonable anxiety that neither party encroaches in too marked a degree, upon the common ground of equal interest and mutual toleration.

## TEACHER'S CONTRACT.

In regard to a query as to whether a teacher can sign a contract to teach for a longer time than his certificate covers, Attorney-General Clapp, of Minnesota, states that a certificate may be renewed at the expiration, not before, and that a teacher holding a certificate may make a contract extending beyond the time of the expiration of the certificate, but in such a case he must secure a new certificate or an endorsement of the old one for the remainder of the time covered by the terms of the contract.

## HE MEANS BUSINESS.

We take pleasure in directing the attention of our many readers to the new adv. of the Otto Furniture Co. on another page. Mr. O. J. Schoenleber the school commissioner of 2d district of Milwaukee, is the secretary and treasurer of the concern and will be pleased to receive the address of teachers in every state of the Union who desire to act as agents for the sale of their line.



## SCHOOL BOARD ITEMS.

The Wabash, Ind., School Board has ordered an American Flag for each school building.

The Syracuse, N. Y., School Board, will pay 78 cents a page for the printing of their Annual Report.

The Board of Phoenixville, Pa., appoints five members a month to visit the schools. At the County Institute, recently held in that city, a day was set aside as Directors' Day.

At a recent meeting of the board of school trustees, of Dallas, Tex., a resolution was unanimously passed, making 7 the minimum age of children who may attend the city public schools.

The School Board of Lebanon, Pa., held a meeting of the janitors during the past month for the purpose of learning their wants, reading the rules of the janitors and giving instruction.

The Board of Education at Savanna, Ill., has recently provided that any department of the city schools that has no tardiness for a month shall be entitled to a good book for the room library.

The School Board attorney of Omaha holds that women should be allowed to vote for members of the school board, but since the ballots all have the "bond proposition" printed on them, this year, they cannot vote at all.

One of the by-laws of the Board of Education of Patterson, N. Y., reads: "When a question has been put and decided, no member shall move reconsideration thereof, excepting one who has voted with the majority, and then only at the same or the next regular meeting."



MISS MOLLIE O'BRIEN,  
County Superintendent, Peoria, Ill.

The citizens of Little Rock, Ark. will endeavor to have Congress donate the arsenal grounds, at that place, to the city for school purposes. The breweries are working against the school element, however, and will endeavor to have the grounds opened to bids for manufacturing purposes.

Wyckoff, Seaman and Benedict of Trenton, N. J., announced that they would loan the Board six Remington typewriters for use during the school-season of 1891-2, provided that at the beginning of the season of 1892-3 the Board agrees to purchase their new machines of them. The communication was referred.

The former superintendent of school buildings of New York city, is accused of allowing material of inferior quality to be substituted in school-houses built or repaired under his supervision. Instead of lead pipes, cheap galvanized pipes have been used in one of the buildings, creating a difference of 30 cents a foot on the pipes.



MRS. SOPHRONIA C. O. PARSONS,  
Member of the School Board, Detroit, Mich.

Lowell, Mass. The city solicitor has informed the School Board that it has no right to spend a dollar for improvements or additions to school-houses without the order of the Land and Building committee. The question arises as to whether the Land and Building committee can take school land and dispose of it without the previous consent of the School Committee.

Supt. Brooks of Philadelphia, Pa., advocates that the examinations for admission to the High School and Manual Training school be raised to 70 per cent. He has a plan, also, of introducing a post graduate course at the Manual Training School, including the studies of Latin, rhetoric, botany, zoology, ancient and modern history, physics and mental science.

The schools of Chelsea, Mass., have a Saturday session and a half holiday Wednesday afternoon. The question of changing to regular five-day sessions came before the Board at a recent meeting. It was argued that there are more absentees Saturday morning than any other morning, and that the girls would receive domestic training at home on that day. The motion was defeated.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Rochester, N. Y., requested the Board to allow the law, prohibiting the sale of tobacco and cigarettes to children under sixteen years of age, to be posted in the schools. There is a rule of the Board which prohibits anything being pasted to the walls or any portions of the school buildings and it was finally decided that the communication be read, filed and published.

The Board of Education of Kansas City, Mo., has adopted a resolution requesting the clerk to notify all the merchants to stop selling cigarettes and tobacco to minors; that if caught they shall be



MISS C. W. A. BLACKBURN,  
Principal Longfellow School, St. Paul, Minn.

prosecuted to the full extent of the law. A resolution asking the Board to grant the teachers one whole day, instead of two half days, during the term, to visit other schools, was granted, on the days to be named by the superintendent.

Supt. Gilbert, of St. Paul, Minn., recommends the appointment of a special committee of the Board to investigate the selling of liquor and tobacco to minors and, if possible, to stop it. He says, "the law in this matter is constantly violated, as can be seen every day upon the street. I promise the Board my best efforts and co-operation. We must counteract the influence of the street corner and the saloon, in the school room."

A proposition was submitted by Professor Rossiter, of Portland, Ore., board would place suitable shelving in the rooms of the building, he would see that 250 volumes, for the use of the pupils, were placed on the shelves, free of cost to the board, every year he remained principal, up to four years. The board considered this the best proposition they were likely to receive for furnishing a library for the school, and ordered that the shelves be put up.

The attention of all school officials and teachers is called to the advertisement of John E. Potter & Co. in this number. The Potter's Advanced Geography is a new, attractive, interesting and practical work, and is meeting with enormous success.



MRS. S. J. CLOUGH,  
Member School Board, Everett, Mass.

Supt. Blodget, of Syracuse, N. Y., recommends that maps of the school lots be prepared, showing boundaries, location of buildings, sewers and water pipes. He states that much difficulty is experienced when it is found necessary to make repairs to sewers, water pipes, etc.

Col Clarke, of Manchester, N. H., thinks that a few prizes offered to pupils of the public school will do more good in the end than if offered to colleges and academies. He accordingly gives \$60 yearly for prize speaking contests, to be distributed among the wards of his city.

The primary teachers of New York city have sent a communication to the school board protesting against the appointment of a grammar school teacher as principal of the primary school. They think the primary principals should be chosen from the ranks of primary teachers.

The School Committee of Boston, Mass., received from the corporation counsel an opinion that the Boston normal school is for women only, and young men cannot be admitted to it without authority being given by the City Council for the establishment of a normal school for both sexes.

Seven pupils of the high school at Malden, Mass., petitioned the School Board to be allowed to go home earlier than the rest on account of ill health, a yearning for hot dinners, etc. Dr. Nordstrom, a member thought their appetites would be better if they ate fewer peanuts, cornballs and sweetmeats.



## THE TEXT-BOOK QUESTION.

The text book question resolves itself into three parts:

1. Should text-books be used at all?
2. If so, what should the text-book be?
3. How should text-books be used to obtain therefrom their value?

The experience of all civilized countries shows that the text-book is a desideratum and necessary part of the best system of teaching. Teachers, in some instances, are sufficiently disciplined and well equipped to give successful instruction without the aid of text-books, and in defiance of their existence. Schools under such system, however, are exceptional and rare. They take the peculiarities of the teachers by whom they are conducted, and are so highly differentiated as to destroy all uniformity. They are really individual schools, sometimes satisfactory, but always experimental, and not to be imitated. The text-book furnishes a common ground of instruction—the outlines of a common method. Teachers, not otherwise in concurrence, are likely without such anchorage to depart on eccentric lines from that common system of education which has been found most salutary in the State. Clearly, the text-book should exist.

But what should it be? Certainly not that crude, massive, inorganic product which aforesaid constituted the book of the primitive school. Not that mere epitome and skeleton which the metaphysics and refinements of recent speculative teaching have demanded and produced. The old-time text-book—conglomerate in its materials, deficient in arrangement, without gradation or adaption to the system of which it was a part—was a sort of chaotic miscellany, rather than a text-book in any true sense of the word. The skeleton synopsis which represents the last stage of the reaction against the primitive school-book is little more than a compendium of teachers' notes—a mere logical residue of the destructive process by which both the old text-book and its legitimate descendant have been extinguished. The true text-book—the text-book of the future—lies midway between the two extremes. It is neither the chaotic conglomerate of the old era, nor the lifeless remnant of a metaphysical analysis—interesting indeed for the teacher's drawer or closet, but hopelessly unavailable to the pupil. The school is for the pupil: the text-book also.

How shall the text-book be used? It shall be used and not abused. It shall have its legitimate place in the hands of both pupil and teacher. The pupil shall not be put into it as into a palanquin to be borne on the shoulders of teacher and assistant *en route* from Ignorance Flat to Sunny Hill; but the pupil shall carry it as he would a light in hand. In like manner, the text book belongs to the teacher's hand rather than to her intellect. It is her servant, not her mistress. She looks into it, not as into a glass darkly, but to see therein a reflection of her own mind and of that intelligent system whereby she seeks to bring her pupils by a beautiful discipline to that symmetrical development of the inner life which is the end of all her happy work.

## ITEMS ON SALARIES.

Providence, R. I., supervisor of music \$1000.  
 Pittsburg, Pa. Ward principal, \$1600 a year.  
 Kaukaee, Ill., ward school principal, \$47. per month.  
 Newport, R. I., kindergarten teacher \$42 per month.  
 Wahpeton, N. Dak., assistant principal \$45 per month.  
 Youngstown, O., teacher of penmanship \$100 per month.  
 Milwaukee, Wis., H. E. Legler, secretary of school board, \$2000.  
 Marlboro, Mass. The superintendent receives \$500 a year for keeping the record of the School Board proceedings, in addition to his salary as superintendent.

Omaha, teacher of calisthenics \$1,000; teacher of music \$1,400.

Manchester, N. H. Mrs. Carrie E. Mason, grade teacher, \$450.

Los Angeles, Cal., Miss Dunham, grade teacher, \$100 per month.

New York City, library clerk under the Board of Education, \$3000.

Tacoma, Wash., Miss Salisbury of Hawthorne school, \$150 per month.

Fall River, Mass., principal of ward school, increased from \$1200 to \$1400.

Wichita, Kan., Miss Minnie Brown, principal of ward school, \$70 per month.

Boston, Mass., Mrs. M. H. Sherwood, secretary of School Board, increased from \$300 to \$500.

St. Louis, Mo., Mrs. Ellen A. Bernondy, clerk in the city superintendent's office, \$1500 a year.

Boston, Mass., head master of the Normal School \$3780; sub-master, \$2,496; first assistant, \$1620.

The St. Paul Board of Education, allows the principal of the high school \$25 for clerical hire.

Kansas City, Mo. The supervisor of calisthenics receives \$150 a month and the supervisor of music \$100.

Rochester, N. Y. Miss M. J. Dyer, teacher of drawing, \$120, Mrs. M. L. Horton, teacher of music \$120.

Chicago, Prof. William L. Tomlins, teacher of music in the high schools, advanced from \$2,200 to \$2,500 per annum.

Salem, Ill., J. H. G. Brinkerhoff, superintendent \$90 a month, Miss Laura E. Meyers, principal, \$40; grade teachers, \$30.

Rochester, N. Y., lady principals of 10th grades, \$125; gentlemen principals of same grades \$150 and \$165; principals of kindergartens, \$45.

Marlboro, Mass., high school principal \$1400 a year; grade principals \$1000; superintendent, exclusive of services as secretary, \$2000.

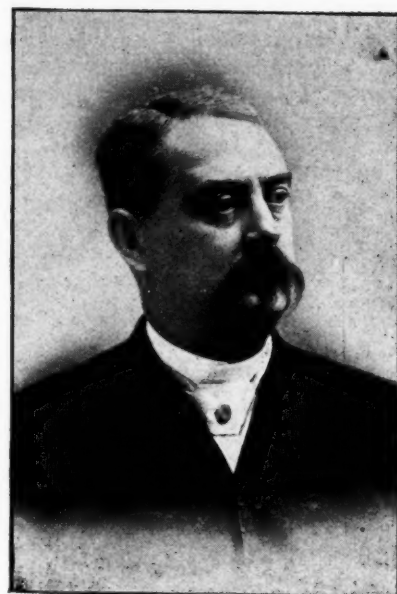
Wilmington, Del., Albert W. Hoopes, teacher of manual training, \$300 per annum, his tuition time to be 2¼ hours per day and 3 days per week.

The last report of the State superintendent of Maine shows that the average wages of male teachers is \$44.10 per month. The average length of time in which the male teachers are employed is five months, so that men may hope to earn \$222 a year if they fit themselves for teaching, and they must pay their board out of that. What wonder that the young men in the State are not found in the Normal Schools.

Kansas City, Mo. City Supt. Greenwood receives \$3,600 a year, Ass't. Supt. McNeil, \$2,000. Prof. Buchanan of the High school receives \$270 a month for nine months. There are thirty-seven principals of buildings. One of these gets \$65 a month, one \$80, two \$90, two \$100, two \$110, two \$120, two \$130, two \$140, one \$150, two \$165, six \$170, five \$175 and three \$180. In the High school there are twenty-one teachers. One teacher gets \$185, one \$175, one \$165, seven \$150, three \$140, three \$135 and five \$125, \$75, \$65, \$60 and \$40. In the Lincoln High school the principal has a salary of \$170 and the two teachers \$90 and \$75. In the regular list of teachers four get \$45, fifteen \$50, seventeen \$55, and 286 get \$65 a month. Those receiving \$45 a month are the inexperienced teachers just starting in. The city employs thirty-two colored teachers and one Spanish instructor.

## EVENING SCHOOLS.

Omaha, Neb., teacher, \$900.  
 Fitchburg, Mass., teacher \$1000 a year.  
 Worcester, Mass., teacher, \$1200 a year.  
 Lynn, Mass., teaching of drawing \$1 per night.  
 Waltham, Mass., teachers, \$3 and \$4 per night.  
 New Bedford, Mass., Emma B. McCullough and Mary J. Graham, ward school teachers, \$4.12½ per week.



D. P. ROLFE,

President Board Education, Nebraska City, Neb.

Cleveland, O., principal, \$4 per night; teachers \$2.

Pittsburgh, Pa., supervisor and teacher \$800 a year.

Los Angeles, Cal., teacher of penmanship, \$10 a month.

San Francisco, Cal., District principal \$150 per month.

Minneapolis, Minn., principals \$2.50 per night; teachers \$2.

New Haven, Conn., teachers, \$1.50 per night; principals \$5 per night.

Lowell, Mass., teacher of shorthand and type-writing \$3.50 per night.

Dayton, O., janitor, \$3.75 per night; teacher of mechanics, \$3 per night.

Waltham, Mass., commercial teacher, \$3 per night; drawing teacher \$4.

Phenix, R. I., Warwick School District. Principal \$1.50 per evening; teachers \$1.25.

Pawtucket, R. I., Cumberland School District, principal, \$2.00 per evening; teachers \$1.25.

Waltham, Mass., assistant, \$3 per night; principal of commercial school, 3; drawing school, 4.

Boston, Mass., drawing schools, masters, per evening, \$10; principals, first year, \$7; second year and subsequently, \$8; assistants, first year, \$4; second year \$5; third year and subsequently, \$6 each, per evening.

Haverhill, Mass., J. A. Frizzle, teacher of mechanical drawing, \$4, per night; Mary C. Stratton teacher of designs and drawing from models, \$1.50 per night. The former class numbers 12, and the latter 25 pupils.

Lynn, Mass. Principal, \$1 per night; teacher of shorthand and type-writing, \$4 per night; teacher of book-keeping, \$3 per night; teacher of physics, \$3 per night; sub-principal, \$2 per night; assistants, \$1 each per night; janitor of evening school, two-thirds of \$1 per room per week, but not less \$3 per week. Salaries of the teachers of the Evening Drawing School:—First and second assistants in the free hand class, and the first assistant in the mechanical class, \$5 each per night; all others, \$4 each per night. Janitor of the rooms in Lee Hall, 75 cents per night. Adopted.

## JANITORS.

Boston, Mass., high school, 30 a month.  
 Quincy, Mass., graded school, 900 a year.  
 Dover, N. H., Chamberlin graded school, 75 per month.  
 New Haven, Conn., janitors of Cooking school, 100 a year.  
 Washington, D. C., graded schools, 900. Janitors in the higher grades pass an examination showing considerable acquaintance with machinery and mechanics, which entitle them to a higher salary.



## TRUE FUNCTION OF SCHOOL BOARDS.

In every system of public schools there are three parties concerned whose rights, privileges and obligations are to be defined, considered and maintained. These are the adults, considered both as parents and as tax payers; the children in their triple relation to parents, teachers and the state; the teacher, temporarily in the parent's place, exercising authority in the name of the state, and legally and morally responsible to parent, child and state.

Each party naturally magnifies its own rights and slight those of the rest. Conflicts of jurisdiction and differences of opinion occur, and create distrust, jealousy and opposition.

The School Board is the business representative of the community in school affairs. It is a standing Committee of ways and means to provide for economical, harmonious and efficient administration of the schools. It possesses more absolute authority than any other body known to a free government. It is legislative, executive and judicial, all in one. It is to watch over and protect the rights of all; to hold each party to its obligation to the rest. It protects the child against incompetent, unreasonable and tyrannical teachers; teachers against selfish, violent and unreasonable parents; the tax-payers against lavish expenditures on the one hand and false economy on the other.

To teachers they are the power behind the throne in support of lawful authority; privileged advisers and counsellors. They judge school work from without, from a layman's stand-point. Teachers sometimes stand too near their work to judge its results as well as those who may know less of the details of it, but who are very probably better judges of the actual wants and educational possibilities of the community.

The School Board is alone responsible for the planning, providing for and caring for suitable buildings and other school accommodations. Teachers should be relieved of care on account of what others are appointed to do.

The most important duty of a School Board is the selection of suitable teachers. Carelessness, neglect and favoritism in this are unpardonable sins. Having made wise selections they are to retain the competent, pay them honest wages, give them moral support, and assure them their places during good service. If incompetent, they owe it to the public to remove them, without fear or favor; in spite of the clamor of friends, or the pleadings of poverty. Common-sense, grit and grace are the prime qualities of a good school director. Unpaid, often unappreciated, often between hammer and anvil, he needs all three. The progress and the efficiency of the schools often depend on the presence of these virtues. Thrice blessed be the man who accepts and honors this office!

HENRY L. BOLTWOOD.

## FUEL ITEMS.

Rochester, N. Y., will pay \$4.25 a ton for coal all sizes.

Butte, Mont., will pay \$5.35 per cord for wood.

Bismark, N. Dak., \$2.40 per ton for coal.

Rochester N. Y. 8 cents per bushel for charcoal.

The Committee appointed by the Omaha, Neb., School Board reports that the coal delivered is of inferior quality and unfit for the required uses, and that it is owing to the poor quality of the coal and its condition when delivered that trouble has arisen from spontaneous combustion. It is the opinion

At Youngstown, O., the average cost of heating the school buildings last year was \$25 per room.

Mr. Weathered chairman of the purchasing committee, of the Tacoma, Wash., School Board advises the rejection of all bids for the supply of coal for the city schools, saying that in consideration of the current prices of coal he thinks the board would not gain anything by buying its supply by contract. The report was approved by the board.

Albany, N. Y., School Board will pay \$6.30 per cord for wood.

The Board of Education of Rochester, N. Y.,

accuses Charles Robbins and the M. D. Tarba Mfg. Co. of shortage in coal delivered to the several schools. The bills, vouchers documents and reports will be handed to the district attorney and the case presented to the grand jury for investigation.

The school board of district No. 17 Denver, Colo., is now wrestling with the momentous fuel question. The expense of heating the buildings of the district last winter called forth many criticisms at an indignation meeting held last summer, and the board hopes by changing the mode of ventilating the buildings and using different fuel to bring the cost of heating within the average of the other city districts. Heretofore the teachers have been permitted to ventilate their own rooms, but that matter will hereafter be controlled entirely by the janitors, thereby saving a great deal of hot air which has formerly escaped through open windows in cold weather. In district No. 2 West Denver, this has been the rule for several years past, and has been found to produce the best results for the health of the children as well as the public purse.

## BOARD AS AGENTS.

City Attorney Taylor of Alameda, Cal., makes the following communication to the Board of Education relative to the charge for water furnished for the use of the public schools of that city. "In my opinion, you should pay at the rate of thirty cents per thousand gallons; this is the rate fixed

for any person or corporation using more than ten million gallons per annum. The city of Alameda uses more than that amount. It purchases supplies only through its agents, and the Board of Education is an agent of the city just as much as is the Board of Trustees. There is no theory upon which the Board of Education can be treated as a body corporate, or as having any legal existence other than as agent. It is the municipal corporation that purchases the water for school purposes, and must pay for the same, through the agency of a Board of Education."

Superintendent Bouton, of Bridgeport, Conn., recommended that all children be vaccinated before entering school. Dr. Rice prepared a blank which the board adopted, and ordered 1000, printed.



W. Paulson,  
Passaic, N. J.

G. D. Moss,  
Darlington, O. T.

A. B. Hill,  
Memphis, Tenn.

C. H. Collier,  
Memphis, Tenn.

F. M. Givins,  
Fond du Lac, Wis.

John F. Langhammer,  
Baltimore, Md.

Prof. J. T. Beeks,  
Orlando, Fla.

Wm. S. Bruce,  
Memphis, Tenn.

R. D. Jordan,  
Memphis, Tenn.

B. O. Eddy,  
Youngstown, O.

Henry M. Cowles,  
Baltimore, Md.

A. W. Higgins,  
Memphis, Tenn.

John M. Campbell,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

L. Henry Johnson,  
Darlington, Wis.

J. V. Rambant,  
Memphis, Tenn.

S. J. Camp,  
Memphis, Tenn.

## PROMINENT AMERICAN SCHOOL OFFICIALS.

of the committee that with each load there has been delivered a certain amount of nut coal, or slack which has been loaded in such a way that it had not been noticed until it was unloaded.

Mr. Cox agreed to deduct thirty-six tons from his bill for the nut coal which had been furnished, to credit back the amount of overcharge resulting from the incorrect weight of the wagon, and to move the coal now on the grounds at the high school and the Second avenue school at his own expense. The committee recommends that after these things are done the bill will be paid and the contract cancelled.

A resolution was passed authorizing the president of the board to appoint some suitable person to attend to the weighing of coal that has been already furnished and report the result to the secretary.



## A. B. GEILFUSS.

The great Northwest offers not only many attractive phases of American life and activity, but evolves a class of men who offer an interesting study, not only for the strong characteristics they display in commercial pursuits, but also for the influence they lend to the intellectual atmosphere.

The unusual thrift and prosperity met with on every hand in this part of the United States, no doubt adds to a deep interest in the men who play such an important part in maintaining its growth and general welfare, and who are splendidly equipped for their work and so honorable in their dealings with men and matters.

The influx here of a large foreign element has made the people somewhat different to those of the New England states in many respects, but it must be conceded at the outset that they are as patriotic and pushing as the most ardent Yankee of the New England states.

Mr. Geilfuss is a fine type of the progressive German-American of the Northwest. He combines, in a rare degree, all the elements of a thorough, energetic business man, and one who is broad and liberal in his ideas and thoroughly American in spirit and action.

While he clings with sincerity to his German customs and ideas in his social and domestic life and possesses in a most happy manner the good fellowship of the genial German, he is above all an American, and has the brisk manner and snap of a typical American.

He takes a prominent part in musical and educational movements, and has contributed no small share to the advancement of these interests.

He is a banker who has won the confidence of thousands of people, and has won for himself an honorable name both as a business man and a citizen. He is the originator of the new savings scheme, which has attracted a great deal of attention. This new departure of the Commercial Bank, of which Mr. Geilfuss is the cashier, enables deposits of one dollar and upwards, and insures to the depositor interest upon even the small sum of one dollar. This is the first innovation of this kind of any banking establishment in the Northwest, and has thus far met with great favor in Milwaukee.

## NOT UP TO THE MARK.

For nearly a year a special committee of seven members of the School Board has been at work examining the school systems of Boston, Brooklyn and other cities, getting facts upon which to make a report which should, if adopted, result in an improvement of the schools of New York. This report has been presented to the School Board.

The principal points investigated during the year of work by the Committee have been the question of the employment of teachers, the retirement of teachers, the need of more supervisors and fewer school principals, the need of a higher standard of excellence in the teachers, the kindergarten question, the high-school question, changes in the course of study, manual training and physical culture, the compulsory education laws, the truancy problem and the absenteeism of teachers.

At the very outset the report declares the necessity of keeping all politics out of school affairs. For this reason the Committee discourages the suggestion that the School Board be divided into two branches, one to consist of paid educational experts, who would decide on all questions relating to teachers and studies, while the other department, consisting of unpaid members, would attend to the building of new schools and all executive work. This scheme, in the opinion of the Committee, would inevitably bring politics into the schools. At

present, according to the Committee, there are over 4,000 teachers in the city schools, and but one superintendent and eight supervisors. It is, therefore, recommended that two more assistants be appointed and that the force of supervisors be doubled. It is recommended that the number of school principals be reduced. One instance is mentioned of a school containing but 500 pupils, for which there are three principals, who receive in the aggregate \$6,000 in salaries each year.

The Committee emphatically declares that the instruction in the New York schools is not up to the highest standard of excellence, and declares that the standard of efficiency should be raised, and that the numerous defects are the result of conditions which have existed since the establishment of the present system, on which New York City now spends the sum of \$4,500,000 each year.



A. B. GEILFUSS,

Ex-Member School Board, Milwaukee, Wis.

Upon the question of the appointment of teachers the report declares that the present method of selection is poor. Trustees are too often influenced by their friends in the appointment of new teachers, and when once a teacher has a place it is next to impossible to remove her, as this requires a two-thirds vote of the School Board, or sixteen members. It is therefore recommended that the power of appointment be taken from the Trustees, and that a civil service scheme be adopted instead. No teacher should be given a permanent place without service on probation for three years. All responsibility for permanent appointments should rest with the superintendent. Before teaching at all a teacher should also be required to furnish to the superintendent a certificate from one of ten physicians to the effect that the applicant is sound in body as well as in mind. This is recommended because of the increase in absenteeism on the part of teachers, which injures the pupil's work, and which argues that too many teachers are physically unfit for their duties.

On the question of the removal of teachers, it is recommended that the law be changed so that a majority vote of the Board can dismiss on the

recommendation of the Trustees. Further, every teacher should prove his age, and on reaching sixty-five years should be required to pass a rigid examination, failing in which he should be retired, but on passing which he should be allowed to teach five years more, but be permanently retired at the age of seventy.

Manual training and physical culture are declared to be experiments no longer. More time should be devoted to the instruction of teachers in these important branches, that they in turn may instruct the pupils. To this end the hiring of four experts at \$1,000 per year, to train the teachers in the Swedish system of physical culture, is recommended. The report says that at a slight cost a gymnasium may be fitted up in the attic of each of the newly built schools, and this action is recommended, as well as a compulsory daily drill in physical exercise.

The question of compulsory education occupies much space in the report. The city now has twelve officials called truancy agents, who, after all persuasion results in vain, may obtain warrants for the arrest of truants. After such an arrest the pupil, who is often less than eleven years old, is sent to a police court, and if the parents or guardians fail to appear the child is placed in a cell with drunkards and criminals. There have been cases where a child has been so confined for two or three days. On conviction the truant may be committed to one of the institutions for juvenile incorrigibles of all sorts. Last year there were no less than 579 such commitments, or about three for each school day, and the cost to the city of the maintenance of those truants was \$63,690. All this is declared by the committee to be wrong. No child who is a truant should be placed for an instant in the society of drunkards, pickpockets or petty thieves, or in a cell. It is recommended that two schools be built in the districts where truancy is most frequent, that each school have a capacity of 200 pupils, and that none but truants be taught there, under strict discipline. This system has been tried in Brooklyn with marked success.

It is also recommended that a separate institution for incorrigible truants be built in or near New York, which it is believed would cost less to construct and maintain than the yearly amount spent on the present faulty system. A truancy magistrate at a salary of \$2,500 should be appointed, to try and dispose of all cases, and a chief of truancy agents, at a salary of \$1,500, should be appointed, to whom the twelve present truancy agents should report.

Other recommendations of the report are that janitors shall be employed on probation for one year; that the nautical schoolship, St. Mary's, be supported by the entire state, instead of New York City; that when teachers are idle through no fault of their own they shall be given the preference when vacancies occur, and that when teachers are absent their pay should be deducted in the ratio of school days in the year, instead of by total days in the year, as at present. Under the present system a teacher getting \$800 per year might teach but twenty-one days in the year, and still get \$386, or \$18 per day of actual work.

The Board of Education of Washington, D. C., has passed the following:

*Resolved*, That the resignation of a teacher, brought about by the payment of money to the resigning teacher by a Normal graduate or any other applicant, to obtain the position thus vacated, shall be deemed a violation of the rules of this board, and shall forever disqualify the applicant so offending for appointment as a teacher, and the teacher encouraging the same by receiving compensation shall not be permitted to resign, but shall be dismissed.



## HEATING AND VENTILATION.

Many people have an erroneous idea of "Heating and Ventilation" and consider that they are one and the same thing, while in reality they are not.

Heating is one thing, Ventilation is another, but from a combination of circumstances they have been unfortunately thrown together. A school building may be heated and not ventilated, or ventilated and not heated.

It is a fact that each person requires about 25 cubic feet of fresh air per minute, which may be obtained from basement windows or better from a point near the roof whence it can be brought down by a fan to the heating chambers from which, after being brought to the proper temperature it should be conveyed through a brick flue to the school rooms entering the room above the pupils heads and at a temperature not exceeding 85 degrees, it will at once rise to the ceiling, fill the room from the top down, and be about 70 degrees when it reaches the pupils' heads; the cold and foul air, being heavier, will fall to the floor where it should be taken off in one or more registers connected with ducts, to a foul air ventilating flue extending above the roof, thus the room is properly ventilated. It makes no difference whether the air from all of the school rooms be connected with one large ventilating flue or if each room be provided with a separate flue, after the foul air enters the ventilating shaft some means must be provided for it to rise above the roof.

This may be done by a fan placed in the flue and propelled by steam or other motive power, or the foul air in the ventilating flue may be heated and expanded in order that it may rise and pass above the roof, this heating may be done by a stack heater in the form of a small stove, a nest of steam or hot water, or anything else that will create heat. This method of heating the foul air in the ventilating stack is not as positive as the fan ventilation for the reason that the fan will exhaust an even number of cubic feet of air per hour (depending upon its size and spread) and cannot be influenced by the temperature of the air either within or without the building, but with stack heater ventilation the velocity of the air is governed by the amount of heat generated (which may vary from time to time) and the outside wind currents and temperature. The fan system is therefore the only absolutely positive and perfect method, but is much more expensive than the stack heater system. It is the question the owner of the building must decide whether the fan system is enough better than the stack heater system to warrant the additional expenditure, both in putting in the plant and in operating and maintaining it.

This fresh air must be brought to the proper temperature before entering the school room, this may be done in a heat radiating chamber any place outside the school room, but the basement of the building is most generally the most convenient place. It therefore makes no difference whether the fresh air in the heat radiating chamber be heated by warm air furnaces, a coil of steam or hot water pipes, electricity, gas jets or tallow candles. The only point being that the radiating surface be of sufficient capacity to properly heat the requisite amount of fresh air required in the coldest weather.

F. S. ALLEN, Archt.,  
Joliet, Ill.

## HEATING AND VENTILATING NEWS.

The Smead system will be put into the new school building of Omaha, Neb.

Fuller & Warren's system of heating has been adopted for the Roberts school at Waltham, Mass.

Isaac D. Smead & Co. have just received information that the system has been adopted for Norwich Castle Museum, Norwich, England.

The Minneapolis School Board, has purchased 108 Syphonia Closets at a cost of \$9,000. The "Sanitas" Closet was offered by Smith & Anthony of Boston, at \$9,500.

The Smead system of dry closets will be put in the new school building at Newburg, N. Y. This system has been given a fair trial in other schools of the city.

A complaint about school closets, was brought up before the Toledo, O., School Board. No action was taken, but an investigation will be made. The Smead system was recommended as a remedy.

A chalk trough has been invented by C. W. Bowron, which is arranged in such a manner as to draw the chalk dust out of a school room. It is said to be the first invention which really accomplishes this object. The Smead Warming and Ven-

New Addition High School, Dodgeville, Wis.  
" " " " River Falls, Wis.

Two School Buildings, La Crosse, Wis.  
High School Building, Kaukauna, Wis.

Public " " Lake Mills, Wis.  
High " " Manitowoc, Wis.

Public " " Tower, Minn.

High " " Fort Dodge, Iowa.

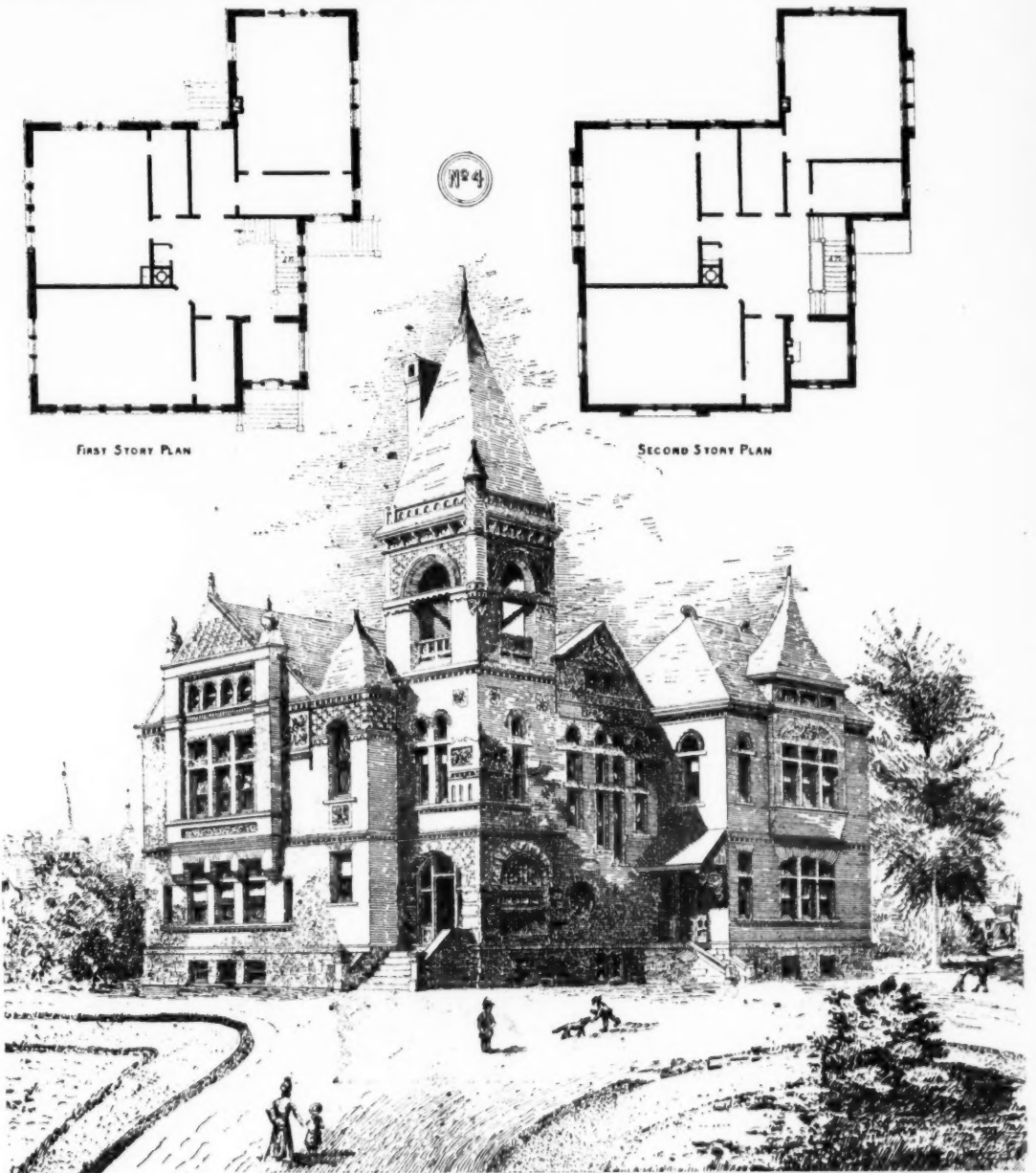
High " " Forest City, Iowa.

Public " " Iowa City, Iowa.

Three School Buildings, Sioux City, Iowa.

Court House, Monroe, Wis.

Dry Closets, Three Schools, Duluth, Minn.



A MODEL SCHOOL HOUSE.

tilating Co. will introduce the scheme into the new Superior, Wis., schools in connection with their heating system which will be put into the six new buildings to be erected there.

Bids for heating the Wilson school at Alameda, Cal., were received from Burtchall & Crowley, of Oakland, offering to furnish a No. 9 Bolton Hot Water Heater and 1820 square feet radiation for \$2,100, and from W. W. Montague & Co., offering to heat the building with steam, giving 1144 square feet of radiation for \$1,650, or with hot water, furnishing the same number of square feet, for \$1,750. Burtchall & Crowley's bid was accepted.

The Smead Warming and Ventilating Co., of Chicago, report a large year's business. They are now filling large contracts in several places, some of which are as follows:

New Gymnasium, State Normal School, White-water, Wis.

New Addition, State Normal School, Platteville, Wis.

Two School Buildings, Elgin, Ill.

High School Building, Wenona, Ill.

" " " " Dowagiac, Mich.

Hackley " " Muskegon, Mich.

Two School Buildings, Joliet, Ill.

University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

School of Mines, Socorro, N. Mex.

High School Building, Beaver Dam, Wis.

Public " " Aurora, Ill.

The mandamus case against the Board to compel it to take the graded school out of the high school, came up for discussion at the Omaha, Neb., School Board meeting. Mr. Rees suggested that the members read Dickens' "Bleak House" if they desired to learn anything about law suits. Dr. Towne brings the suit and it is to be heard by Judge Clarkson in the district court. What the Board is figuring on is whether or not it will be advisable to fight the case. Mr. Babcock was in favor of fighting and head off Dr. Towne, who, he understood, had been around investigating the crowded condition of the schools.



## FRANK H. ALDEN.

Frank H. Alden is a member of the Newport, Ky. School Board, and is considered one of its most influential, popular, and best educated members. His enthusiasm in behalf of public school education is practically unlimited. He has the fullest confidence and esteem of the very many persons who know him, and with whom he daily comes in contact. He believes in raising the standard of public school education high, and in employing only the best teachers and the best methods for its attainment.

Few persons combine so many rare traits as may be found in Mr. Alden. He is a man of splendid talents. His generosity knows no bounds. Individuals, social and benevolent organizations find in him a friend. If he enjoys making money, he most certainly delights in sharing it with others who are less fortunate than he. He is quiet and unassuming in manner, dignified in bearing, and thoroughly genial everywhere. His family and home life are charming. As a lecturer on economic subjects he is widely known and appreciated.

He is perhaps better known as an expert in advertising, enjoying a national reputation, standing at the head of the popular advertising house of Alden & Faxon, Cincinnati, O. He is original in thought, keen in judgment, while the methods which he employs in the art of advertising may be called unique and successful.

## THE SCHOOL DESK FIGHT.

The school public has from time to time read articles in the columns of the School Board Journal on the legal fight going on in the courts between the Haney School Seat company and the Grand Rapids School Furniture company. This fight was temporarily transferred to the United States court in Detroit.

Judge Swan rendered a decision in the petition of the Grand Rapids School Furniture company to intervene in the case of Haney vs. Bullard. The petition was somewhat novel. Haney held a patent on a certain improvement in school desks, upon which Bullard was infringing. Haney brought suit against Bullard, but before the case came to trial a settlement was effected and Bullard consented to Haney's receiving the decree. Haney published this decree in the form of a circular, stating that it was received by consent, and sent out as advertising matter.

The petitioner claimed that though the misapprehension of the public as to what were the limitations of a decree by consent, its business, that of manufacturing similar articles, was damaged. The petitioner made the unique claim that the settlement effected by the parties to the action was improper collusion and contempt of court, and asked that the decree be set aside and Bullard compelled to contest the action brought by Haney.

Judge Swan refused to enter into the question as to whether the settlement was contempt of court. He said that it was a maxim of equity that anyone contesting a claim must come with clean hands. The methods adopted by the petitioner were most reprehensible. Upon investigation of the records the court found that the petitioner had before contested the rights of Haney in the patent under consideration, but had been defeated. It was won seeking to compel Bullard to contest the rights again, when such a course could be no inducement to Bullard. The fact that the petitioner had offered to advance the costs could be no inducement to Bullard to press a suit which might result in the ruin of his business. The claim of damages through the misapprehension of the public as to the meaning of legal terms was most fanciful. If it were true it was not the business of the court to enlighten

the public in such matters. Judge Swan held that the petition was most unique and unprecedented, and said that he denied it with pleasure, with costs to the petitioner.

## THE BOARD AFTER COAL MEN.

The Chicago board of education is now after the coal contractors. It was reported at the last meeting that a load of coal, said to have weighed 4,500 pounds, was recently delivered in a one horse wagon at the Carpenter school at 6 o'clock in the evening. At 11 o'clock the next morning all the coal had been consumed. The board passed a resolution requiring all coal delivered at the public schools to be weighed at the nearest scales in the presence of the janitor of the school for which it is intended. The committee on janitors was instructed to investigate



FRANK H. ALDEN,  
Member of the School Board, Covington, Ky.

the child should remain.

## A HUMANE SCHEME.

In order to engender a feeling of tenderness among children, for animals, the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in a communication, proposes to the Board of Education of Philadelphia, to introduce humane education into the more advanced grades of the public schools, by forming in each a band of mercy. There are, in schools where special permission has been granted, several bands of mercy organized, and in active sympathy with the society, but they desire to make the institution a permanent one, and ask the countenance and moral support of the Board in their endeavor. The Society purposes that Black Beauty, the descriptive story of a race horse's life, be introduced into the school curriculum.

Maxwell's Advanced Grammar has been substituted for Meiklejohn's English Grammar in the high schools of Lynn, Mass. Graham's Phonographic Dictionary has also been purchased.

## WAS IT AN INSULT?

At a meeting of the Board of Education of Columbus, O., Mr. Early presented a communication he had received as chairman of the committee on rules and regulations. It was from the Principals' Association, and embodied a resolution prescribing the duties of janitors, in order to insure more uniform service in the various buildings, and to instruct the incompetent in their duties. This communication excited the ire of Mr. Bennett. He jumped to his feet and made a hot speech against it. He said he looked upon the plan as an assumption on the part of the principals who had not been asked for advice. He thought the members of the board knew how to govern the janitors without any assistance from the principals. Mr. Bennett denounced the communication as an insult. On motion of Mr. Heer the document was placed on it.

## NICKLE SAVING'S BANKS.

The Milwaukee School Board has received a proposition from a local bank, by which the nickel savings scheme is introduced. The pupils are to make their deposits with the teacher daily, who will deposit the net receipts in the bank the next day. One of the school associations has entered a protest against the scheme, holding that it has no business in the school room.

## NO SALOONS NEAR SCHOOLS.

The Board of Education of Salt Lake City has passed a resolution, denouncing the saloon as a nuisance to the moral welfare of the school children entrusted to its care, that any saloon located in the immediate neighborhood of a school building is a nuisance, and that the city council be requested not to grant or renew any license to a saloon within twenty rods of a school building.

## HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

The Boston, Mass., Board of Health have submitted a plan to the Board of Education to have a medical officer visit every school-room every day and see if the teacher in that room had observed anything requiring the medical inspector's examination. The visits would be extremely short at the room, unless there should be something special to be seen, and then the children would be looked at separately. If, in the inspector's judgment, the child was unfit to remain in the school, the teacher was to be advised of the fact; if not, the advice would be that

Where there is any question the district physicians would visit the family or the family physician, and would give his service free of charge to the family. This plan will necessitate about fifty medical inspectors whom the Board of Health will pay \$200 a year. The opinion of the corporation counsel will be obtained.

Dr. Roland of Lancaster, Pa., offered the following amendment to the by-laws of the School Board which was unanimously adopted: 'No pupil shall attend school from any home infected with small-pox, scarlet fever or diphtheria, until two months have elapsed from the beginning of the first case of the two-named diseases, and two weeks after the disappearance of the latter. A medical certificate stating this fact, and that the premises have been properly disinfected, shall be presented to and approved by the committee on Hygiene before such pupils are admitted. Pupils visiting houses infected with these diseases, or attending funerals from the same shall be excluded from school for a period of two weeks following such visits or funeral. No pupil shall attend school from any house infected with measles until three weeks after the beginning of the last case.'



## SCHOOL BOARDS AND EVENING SCHOOLS.

Since the schools are now well under-way, members of the committee on evening schools would do well to make personal visits and ascertain for themselves whether these schools are meeting the requirements and fulfilling the purposes for which they were organized. In many of the leading cities there is a falling off in attendance; pupils enroll, come a few evenings, and drop out. Ascertain the reason for this. Undoubtedly there are some who attend the schools for the fun of it; to avoid this some cities charge a nominal tuition fee of \$1.00, which is to be refunded at the end of the term. This makes the attendance a more serious, practical matter, and discourages the disposition to enroll for the sake of getting away from home of an evening.

The class of pupils are tired from their day's work; their main energies are spent, they do not know how to study, and they lack power of mental concentration. For this reason quality and style of teaching necessary to hold such pupils is very different from that required in the day schools. See to it that the teachers employed have a fund of personal force, brightness and energy.

Large classes must be avoided. Teachers must have an individual interest in each pupil. The average number of pupils to a teacher should not

A noticeable feature is a large percentage of boys in attendance. Evening School Committee, where are the young women; the clerks, dressmakers and servant girls? Many of the former may be found in the book-keeping and short hand classes. Would not sewing schools, cooking schools and manual training classes draw out the latter? Milwaukee has an

was instructed to invite school committees of other cities similarly situated to take like action.

The reason assigned for this step is, that the city council has this year been deaf to the appeals of the committee for adequate school accommodations; they claim it is like pulling teeth to get money appropriated.

There are grave doubts in the minds of many citizens of the advisability of allowing the Board full power in financial measures.

## OVER-CROWDED HIGH SCHOOLS.

To relieve the over-crowded high school, the Board of Education of Omaha, Neb., has adopted the following plan: The session will continue until 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon instead of 2 o'clock. The teachers will be divided into three divisions; one division will teach from 9 until 2 p. m., with the same recesses as at present; the second division will teach from 9 until 10.35 and from 12.35 until 3.30; the third division from 10.40 to 3.30, with a half hour's intermission for lunch. In this way only two-thirds of the teachers will be teaching at any one time, and each one will be teaching the same number of hours as at present.

## A NEW SCHOOL MANUAL.

The school committee of Providence, R. I., has just completed an important school manual de-



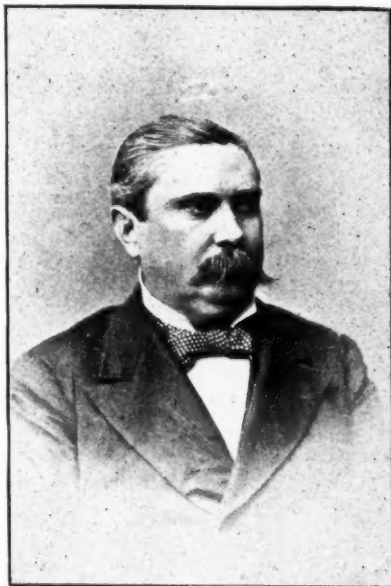
HON. GEORGE G. BROWN,  
Sec'y Board of Education, Brooklyn, N. Y.

evening cooking school, which is pronounced a decided success.

The majority of pupils are there for the studies which mean bread and butter, and that by the shortest route. Book-keeping, short-hand, mechanical and industrial training, and the education of foreigners in the English language should receive special attention. In one city the short-hand class has been disbanded because it was too large; in another city the class was not organized because short hand was given in a private school where pupils are required to pay tuition. How is this, should we deny the pupils this privilege as soon as the attendance indicates they want it?

## AN APPEAL TO CEASAR.

The School Board of Fall River, Mass., adopted a resolution at a recent meeting, authorizing the appointment of a committee of three to present a



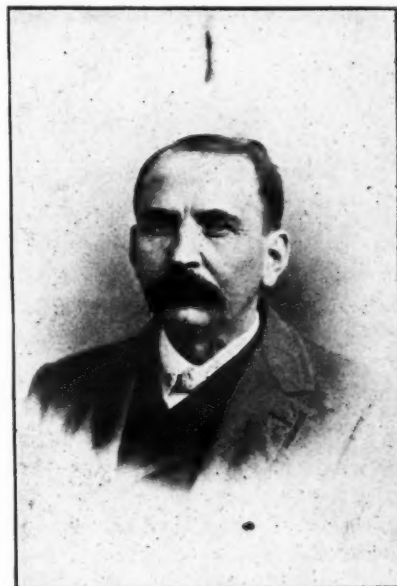
W. M. BRAY, ESQ.,  
Member Board of Education, Atlanta, Ga.

be more than fifteen or twenty. Providence, R. I., allows ten pupils to a teacher; Minneapolis allows thirty, Milwaukee, twenty.

The importance of the evening school is underestimated. In the majority of states no state money is appropriated for pupils over twenty years of age, and therefore no money is received for a large number of pupils in attendance upon evening schools; while, on the other hand, a large amount of money received for pupils supports the day schools which they cannot attend. The compulsory education laws do not cover the field. In a few states, however, state aid is given to the evening schools. This is a step in the right direction.

Where there are indications of falling off in attendance, the school boards discuss the matter of discontinuing the schools. This is a mistake. They do not hesitate to spend one-thousand dollars or more for a teacher of music in the day schools, and a matter of a thousand dollars should not be begrudged to the fundamental education of pupils, who are compelled by necessity to work during the day.

The principal of St. Paul has ascertained the occupation of the students under his charge, and the proportion may not be far from the estimate of other cities:—clerks and stenographers 250; mechanics 150; teachers 150; various professions 88. The last figure leads us to inquire if the schools are reaching all the working people of the lower ranks.



HON. H. T. SMITH,  
President Board of Education, Oakland, Cal.

signed for distribution in the families of the pupils. The manual comprises extracts from the Public Statutes relative to the laws governing the schools, town ordinances on the same subject, by laws of the committee, rules and regulations established by the committee, and chapters on the schools, teachers and pupils, with the course of study in the various departments. The work will be a valuable aid to the committee in imparting to the parents important information as to the requirements of the Board, and also to the statute law relating to the subject.

## SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.

The Board of Education of College Point, N. Y. dismissed a teacher for striking a child.

In a discussion of school discipline by the New Bedford, Mass., School Board, Mr. Hatch asked the committee to request the City Council to approve an act of the legislature giving authority to treat incorrigibles in schools in the same manner as truants.

The Board of Health of Youngstown, O., has taken exception to the pupils from the poorly ventilated buildings being deprived of recess. The board will visit all of the school buildings and see that they are properly ventilated.



HON. JOSEPH J. LITTLE, M. C.,  
Member School Board, New York City.

petition to the legislature praying that to the school board may be delegated free power to make repairs and equip school buildings, select sites for new schools, and take the management of outside affairs in its own hands, generally. The secretary



## THE American School Board Journal.

DEVOTED TO  
SCHOOL BOARDS, SCHOOL OFFICIALS, AND TEACHERS.

WM. G. BRUCE, *Editor and Publisher*,  
School Commissioner Fifth District,  
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### HAND-CUFFED SCHOOL BOARDS.

In many of the cities of the United States there is in vogue a system by which the erection of new school buildings, improvements and repairs are in the hands of the City Council, and the wishes and orders of this body are carried out by the Boards of Public Work or the usual city machinery. The school boards in such cities are subject to the orders of these City Councils; they have no voice beyond the employment of school teachers and the management of school affairs. They can make recommendations and plead with the municipal bodies for the necessities of maintaining a successful school system and, if the honorable City Council is negligent, or does not appreciate the real condition of things the school system must suffer.

We do not mean to claim that it is absolutely necessary for a school system or school board to make the selection of sites, direct the construction of school buildings, or order the repairs from time to time; yet there should be some definite understanding or legislation by which the City Councils are compelled to act under certain conditions.

We are of the opinion that if the City Council maintains a Board of Public Works, in fact, has a thorough equipment and system for the erection and maintenance of all its public buildings, then it is well for them to include also the school buildings. It simplifies matters. A school board, if it attends to its duties, and more especially in the larger cities, will have an abundance of work without spending time for the selection of sites, the adoption of plans or construction of buildings. It has been found feasible, in order to facilitate matters and meet the crowded condition of school rooms or necessary improvement, to select a committee that will confer jointly with committees on schools appointed by the city council. Yet a more feasible plan has been that where the entire school board and City Council meets jointly to confer upon school matters. An exchange of views can only

stimulate a new interest in the school system and thereby wake up the City Councilors to actual needs and to a realization of the fairness of the school board's demands. It is certainly a deplorable condition of things found in many of the cities where the school boards are practically tied hand and foot when the matter of school buildings is considered. For instance, in Quincy, Mass., the Council takes it upon itself to severely criticize the school board for spending money before it was appropriated, when the latter body had simply met an actual want which the City Council had failed to provide for; in Lowell, Mass., the City Council takes possession of school lands without even conferring with the school board; in some of the cities of Texas every action of the school board must be ratified by the City Council, which has set itself up as a sort of an upper house, whose judgment in all matters pertaining to schools is far superior to that of the school board. In many of the cities in the United States recommendations are sent to the City Council from time to time for additional school room for necessary repairs, the delay of which have endangered the life and health of pupils and teachers. These are pigeon-holed by indifferent aldermen and city councilors and only considered after a second and third recommendation has been forwarded to these distinguished bodies. Here is a splendid chance for reform, and if the school board will only insist upon their rights, make plain their actual wants, stir up the local press, take an interest in the matter, and thereby arouse public sentiment, this will bring about a better understanding between school boards and city councils.

### BUYING SCHOOL DESKS.

A mistake, which is generally made by school board men in the purchase of desks and school furniture, is, that the matter of price is, as a rule, made the primary factor. When a committee is entrusted with the selection of new school desks, it should bear in mind that the first requisite is that of comfort; they should see that the seats are constructed upon physiological principles, above all things insuring comfort and convenience to the pupil. There was a time when a few planed pine boards made up the school desks and seats. That time has passed. Every effort is made on the part of the manufacturer to construct a desk that will combine all the elements of comfort and utility.

The second consideration of a school desk is that of durability. Right here is a point that should be thoroughly considered. It always pays best to buy the best article when the matter of compact construction, the material used, and general utility are involved.

The member of a school board should not hesitate to purchase an article that will outlast his own term of office. It pays best in the end, and is strictly in line with sound

business principles. The matter of price, which undoubtedly is an important factor, should be the last one. Competition among manufacturers is always sharp enough to bring the price down to reasonable figures. This is more especially the case where a quantity of desks are purchased and where bids have been asked for in advance. It is too often the case that price alone determines a purchase. This must not be. The best article is that which insures comfort to the pupil, and if durably constructed will last for many years and will prove the cheapest in the end.

### HOW "BOOK AGENTS" LOOK.

With the help of a kodak and the skilled hand and eye of an engraver, we are enabled, in this issue, to present to our many readers the portraits of the leading representatives of school book publishing houses in the United States. Their faces are familiar to thousands of school officials everywhere. It is, therefore, gratifying to thus enable the reader of the School Board Journal to renew his acquaintance with these gentlemen through the columns of our publication.

In our last issue we gave a description of a "book agent" as we had seen him and as we had known him. Some criticisms have been made on our description. We have nothing to offer in the way of a defense except that there are exceptional cases to whom a general description does not apply. This must be assumed.

The book representative is a man of many qualities, possesses keenness, is a close student of human nature, and, as a rule, a man of fine presence and excellent tact. He is versatile in manner and can relax from the most important business talk into the most genial social chat; withal he is a prince of good fellows.

A number of engravings are in hands of our artists and will appear in next issue.

### OUR PRIZE ESSAYS.

The contest on the best essays on each of the following named topics will close Jan. 1, 1892:

The Text-Book Question: The advantages and disadvantages of the present system.

School Furniture and Apparatus: Their construction cost and use.

Heating and Ventilating: The requirements of a complete system.

School Management: Defining the true functions of a School Board.

The result will be announced in our February issue and each of the successful contestants receive our check for \$25.00. Thus far a number of able and well written articles have been received. We are waiting for more.

With this, our holiday number, we extend hearty greetings to the thousands of school officials and teachers.



## QUESTION OF NON-RESIDENCE.

## WHAT CONSTITUTES THE LEGAL RESIDENCE OF A PUPIL.

A recent decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in the case of *The State ex. rel. School District Number 1, Waukesha, vs. Thayer, State Superintendent*, will be interesting to the readers of *THE JOURNAL*, as much as it determines that a minor may have a residence for school purposes other than that of his parents. The Waukesha school Board refused to permit the minor child of Mrs. M. V. Smith to attend the public school in that district, on the ground that he was not a resident of the district, and therefore not entitled to the benefits of the school, except upon payment of certain sums fixed by the said board, to be charged against non-residents attending school. From the decision of the School Board Mrs. Smith appealed to the State Superintendent. The Superintendent reversed the decision of the School Board, and adjudged that the child was a resident of the school district within the meaning of the law governing school districts, and entitled to attend school without paying tuition. The decision was reviewed by the Supreme Court upon a writ of certiorari, and the court sustained Supt. Thayer's ruling.

Mrs. Smith claimed that her minor son had his home within the district, and, if so, he was clearly a resident within the meaning of the law. On the other hand, it was claimed by the district that if he had any home it was with his mother, who was teaching school in Milwaukee, and that he was sent to Waukesha not for the purpose of making a home for him, but for the sole purpose of attending the school.

The allegations made by Mrs. Smith are that she is the mother of the minor child in question, who is about the age of thirteen, that in 1883 she was deserted by her husband and left with three children, the minor in question being the youngest; that since the desertion she had been compelled to provide for the support of these children, and that the husband had provided no support; that she is a school teacher and has no other business; that she has no home of her own and boards in the city of Milwaukee where she teaches; that she is unable to support and maintain her children in Milwaukee, and is compelled to provide homes for them outside of the city. Therefore she secured a home for the minor child in question with a family in the village of Waukesha; that her son works for his board in said family and has no other home or residence; that she did not send her son to reside in Waukesha for the purpose of attending the school, the fact was incidental to his going there; and other considerations induced her to select said place for his residence and home.

She states in her proofs that she is the legal guardian of her minor child, but does not state how she became such guardian except that her husband deserted her, leaving the children in her care and custody and dependent upon her support. These facts were found by the State Superintendent to be true, but there was no proof that the father had been disposed of his natural and legal right to control the person and estate of his child. For aught there appears in the papers, the father's domicile is unknown and undiscoverable.

The question then arises whether the child has

determine in what district the said minor shall be enumerated to attend school, he will be debarred from all privileges of public school education.

The counsel for the relator contends that a minor child, who has a father or mother, or both, living, can have no residence for the purpose of the privileges of the public school different from the residence of the father, if living, and of the mother, after the death of the father. While this may be the general rule, the statute above referred to in regard to enumeration seems to contemplate exceptions to it. When the minor has poor parents,

their poverty renders it absolutely necessary, in many cases, that a home for the minor child should be found in many cases different from that of the parents. Under the construction of council for the relator, such unfortunate children, for whose benefit our free school were especially instituted, would be deprived of all benefits of them. Such construction of the law would be against its beneficent spirit. Ch. 121, Laws of 1879, makes it a duty of every person having in charge a child of compulsory age, to send such child to school at least twelve weeks each year and imposes a penalty for the neglect of such duty. It is evident that the language used in this connection is designedly used to recognize the mobility of school population. The superintendent says; "Effort has been made to guard against the precipitancy on non-residents to points where superior advantages exist, and schools of high order are maintained, by holding that such children only are entitled to free tuition as are actually residing in the district for other, as a main purpose, than to participate in the advantages which the school affords. The appears to be a just and equitable view to take, and one to which neither party should object." Under this view children are enumerated where they actually live and have a home. The district receives the public money apportioned upon their account. Any other interpretation of the law will result in the debarring many from

the privileges of the public schools. In the incidence of human life, families are broken up and must be scattered, by the necessity on obtaining a livelihood. Such children as all others are the wards of the state, to the except of providing them with their education to that agree that they can care for themselves and act the part of an intelligent citizens. To secure these ends, laws relating to public schools must be interpreted to accord with this dominant, controlling spirit, and the purpose of their enactment, rather than in the narrower spirit of their possible relations to questions of pauperism and administration of estates.

The Lincoln, Neb., School Board have decided that flags will be displayed only upon certain days, to be designated as patriotic days.



Frank Henderson,  
Kalamazoo, Mich.  
J. W. Coates,  
Wichita, Kans.

Jas. H. Smith,  
Providence, R. I.  
W. P. McNair,  
Wichita, Kans.

G. N. Reynolds,  
Lancaster, Pa.  
A. H. Ward,  
Wichita, Kans.

E. H. Canfield,  
Laverne, Minn.  
L. S. Naftzger,  
Wichita, Kans.

Jas. Allison,  
Wichita, Kans.  
Wm. Wichman,  
Wichita, Kans.

J. P. Parkhurst,  
Wichita, Kans.

E. R. Powell,  
Wichita, Kans.

A. H. Ward,  
Wichita, Kans.

L. M. Cox,  
Wichita, Kans.

Dr. J. D. Van Noy,  
Wichita, Kans.

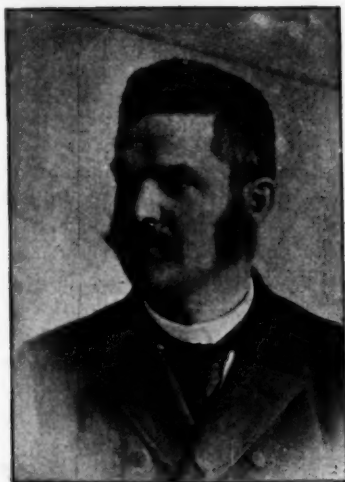
F. A. Davis,  
Wichita, Kans.

V. K. Stanley,  
Wichita, Kans.

## PROMINENT AMERICAN SCHOOL OFFICIALS.

such a residence within the district as would entitle him to be enumerated under the provisions of Section 462, R. S., as amended by ch. 107, laws of 1879, which provides that the school fund, shall be apportioned to the several districts in proportion to the number of children between the ages of four and twenty, residing in the district on the August next preceding the date of apportionment. The term *reside* is used by the court and in the statutes in its general popular sense rather than in the strictly technical sense of legal domicile. The supreme court and the statutes alike speak of "children residing in districts," of "children residing in the district on the 30th day of June," and a "child residing in one district not having the absolute right to the privileges of a common school in another district." If the legal domicile alone must





PROF. R. E. DENFELD, M. A.,  
Superintendent of Schools, Duluth, Minn.

### QUESTION OF APPORTIONMENT.

#### AVERAGE NUMBER OF PUPILS TO A TEACHER.

In continuation of the interesting school statistics printed last month, as compiled by The School Board Journal, a summary is given this month of the enrollment of pupils and the number of teachers employed in teaching them, showing the average number of pupils to a teacher in the several cities, towns and villages enumerated. The readers of the Journal will find this list of special interest this month, as the question of apportionment of pupils to teachers is attracting attention in educational circles everywhere. It will be seen that there is a wide disparity in average, in many instances one city employing about twice the number of teachers deemed sufficient by another containing practically the same enrollment of pupils. The figures will be found instructive:

#### Cities with School enrollment exceeding 10,000:

	Enrollment	No. Teachers	Av. No. Pupils to Teacher
Minneapolis, Minn.,	21,966	595	37
Rochester, N. Y.,	15,900	531	30
Worcester, Mass.,	15,000	323	49
Baltimore, Md.,	50,899	1,244	41
Philadelphia, Pa.,	115,306	2,694	43
Buffalo, N. Y.,	36,471	809	45
Allegheny, Pa.,	15,509	295	53
Louisville, Ky.,	23,131	445	52
Columbus, O.,	13,332	279	47
Kansas City, Mo.,	17,451	316	55
Syracuse, N. Y.,	12,560	300	42
Brooklyn, N. Y.,	115,705	2,000	58
San Francisco, Cal.,	43,626	871	50
Cambridge, Mass.,	12,000	260	47

#### Cities with an enrollment exceeding 5,000 and less than 10,000.

Lynn, Mass.,	8,100	190	48
Long Island City, N. Y.,	6,900	120	58
Seattle, Wash.,	6,119	124	49
New Bedford, Mass.,	5,816	135	43
Harrisburg, Pa.,	7,034	127	55
Memphis, Tenn.,	6,220	99	63
Findlay, O.,	6,000	80	78
Evansville, Ind.,	7,574	170	47
Hoboken, N. J.,	6,557	135	49
Terre Haute, Ind.,	5,469	126	43
Muskegon, Mich.,	5,051	103	49
Troy, N. Y.,	5,960	164	46
Somerville, Mass.,	7,878	159	49
Bridgeport, Ct.,	7,291	165	44
Sacramento, Cal.,	5,355	106	53
Atlanta, Ga.,	8,741	170	51

#### Cities with an enrollment of at least 3,000 and not exceeding 5,000.

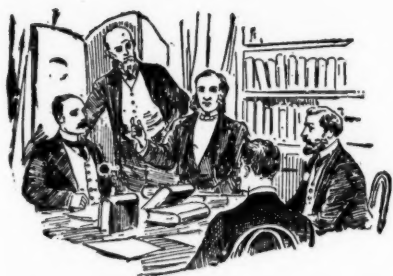
Pawtucket, R. I.,	3,261	100	32
Davenport, Ia.,	4,758	114	43
Lincoln, Neb.,	4,787	119	42
Chelsea, Mass.,	4,500	100	45

	Enrollment.	No. Teachers.	Av. No. Pupils to Teacher.		Enrollment.	No. Teachers.	Av. No. Pupils to Teacher.
Meriden, Ct.,	4,487	90	49	Parsons, Kas.,	1,498	28	53
Taunton, Mass.,	4,429	107	44	Owosso, Mich.,	1,350	29	47
Lafayette, Ind.,	3,213	59	55	Waco, Tex.,	2,548	55	46
Lexington, Ky.,	3,000	62	49	Cheboygan, Mich.,	1,126	19	59
Augusta, Ga.,	3,500	67	52	Newburyport, Mass.,	1,600	40	40
Lynchburg, Va.,	3,400	63	54	Bayoune, N. J.,	2,450	59	42
Fitchburg, Mass.,	3,000	80	38	Spokane, Wash.,	2,144	50	43
Holyoke, Mass.,	4,798	103	47	Chippewa Falls, Wis.,	1,250	28	45
Springfield, O.,	3,700	82	45	Ft. Smith, Ark.,	2,100	47	44
New Albany, Ind.,	3,304	62	53	Alton, Ill.,	1,433	29	49
Burlington, Ia.,	4,220	88	43	Hamilton, Ohio,	2,754	50	55
Elmira, N. Y.,	4,728	110	43	Jackson, Mich.,	2,100	45	47
Dallas, Tex.,	4,755	91	51	Fremont, Ohio,	2,547	28	99
Elizabeth, N. J.,	4,756	84	57	Iron Mountain, Mich.,	2,219	24	92
Jacksonville, Fla.,	4,265	135	31	Watertown, Wis.,	1,153	24	48
Springfield, O.,	4,807	125	38	Nebraska City, Neb.,	1,200	36	34
La Crosse, Wis.,	4,490	83	54	Lyons, Ia.,	1,173	24	49
Bay City, Mich.,	4,374	90	49	Keokuk, Ia.,	2,369	54	43
Pittsfield, Mass.,	3,500	80	44	Ashland, Wis.,	1,300	28	46
Springfield, Mo.,	4,976	58	86	Ironwood, Mich.,	1,121	19	59
Birmingham, Ala.,	3,800	88	43	Cairo, Ill.,	1,516	32	48
Pensacola, Fla.,	3,500	84	42	Ithaca, N. Y.,	1,600	38	43
Bloomington, Ill.,	3,297	75	44	Portsmouth, O.,	2,300	52	44
Canton, O.,	4,350	90	48	Paducah, Ky.,	2,300	33	70
Williamsport, Pa.,	4,182	95	44	Appleton, Wis.,	1,578	47	32
Chester, Pa.,	3,200	71	48	Geneva, N. Y.,	1,100	55	44
Binghampton, N. Y.,	4,850	129	37	Tiffin, O.,	1,485	33	85
Racine, Wis.,	3,493	69	51	Charleston, W. Va.,	1,800	28	58
Manchester, N. H.,	3,814	75	51	Madison, Ind.,	1,428	32	45
Lewiston, Me.,	3,200	81	40	Chillicothe, O.,	2,200	48	46
Dubuque, Ia.,	4,799	98	49	Newcastle, Pa.,	2,243	48	47
Sedalia, Mo.,	3,052	57	53	Ottawa, Kan.,	1,600	25	64
Rockford, Ill.,	4,010	87	46	Beatrice, Neb.,	1,650	41	40
Newburgh, Ill.,	3,531	76	45	Brainard, Minn.,	1,050	23	45
E. Weymouth, Mass.,	2,200	60	37	Fairbault, Minn.,	1,200	27	45
Flint, Mich.,	1,612	40	40	Woonsocket, R. I.,	2,400	55	44
Sing Sing, N. Y.,	1,100	24	46	Natchez, Miss.,	1,321	28	48
Newport, R. I.,	2,010	60	34	Marblehead, Mass.,	1,250	28	45
Hammond, Ind.,	1,200	30	40	Auburn, Me.,	2,000	68	29
Bronson, Fla.,	1,900	55	34	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.,	2,320	48	48
La Salle, Ill.,	1,030	22	47	Troy, N. Y.,	1,780	45	39
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.,	1,142	16	71	Hudson, N. Y.,	1,355	26	52
Battle Creek, Mich.,	2,272	52	43	Bath, Me.,	2,170	43	51
Pasadena, Cal.,	1,400	33	42	New Britain, Conn.,	2,387	50	48
Salina, Kan.,	1,421	29	49	Marietta, O.,	1,760	38	53
Grass Valley, Cal.,	1,000	19	33	Lawrence, Kan.,	2,432	40	60
Austin, Tex.,	2,996	67	44	Hyde Park, Mass.,	1,777	44	40
Santa Barbara, Cal.,	1,278	27	47	Newton, Kan.,	1,470	27	54
South Omaha, Neb.,	1,586	30	53	Rochester, N. H.,	3,243	37	33
Galion, O.,	1,300	23	56	Ann Arbor, Mich.,	2,036	51	39
Norwich, N. Y.,	1,100	24	49	Uniontown, Pa.,	1,200	21	59
Ishpeming, Mich.,	1,500	28	53	DuBois, Pa.,	1,300	21	62
Carlisle, Pa.,	1,164	22	51	Streator, Ill.,	1,985	44	45
Huntington, Ind.,	1,489	31	48	Northampton, Mass.,	2,400	72	33
Norwalk, O.,	1,200	29	31	Clinton, Mass.,	1,654	36	46
Cortland, N. Y.,	1,982	18	110	Hot Springs, Ark.,	1,200	19	63
Barton, Fla.,	2,560	89	29	Rockville, Conn.,	2,000	31	61
Wooston, O.,	1,269	30	42	Janesville, Wis.,	2,000	46	43
Bradford, Pa.,	1,800	41	44	Kokomo, Ind.,	1,760	31	53
Biddeford, Me.,	1,833	44	42	Frankfort, Md.,	1,200	27	45
Portsmouth, N. H.,	1,750	40	44	Kearney, Neb.,	1,018	30	34
Brunswick, Me.,	1,000	34	29	Pine Bluff, Ark.,	1,833	21	59
Rutland, Va.,	1,300	35	37	Menominee, Mich.,	1,800	33	55
York, Pa.,	2,611	65	40	Seymour, Ind.,	1,000	23	43
Newark, O.,	2,700	58	49	Shelbyville, Ind.,	1,200	24	50
Sharon, Pa.,	1,470	26	58	West Superior, Wis.,	2,265	68	33
Alexander, Vt.,	2,000	35	56	Helena, Mont.,	1,750	43	41
Hagerstown, Md.,	1,640	38	42	Batavia, N. Y.,	1,500	28	54
McKeesport, Pa.,	2,750	65	42	Hastings, N. Y.,	1,564	30	52
Andover, Mass.,	1,200	34	35	Kingston, N. Y.,	1,909	38	50
Lebanon, Pa.,	2,131	43	49	Atlantic City, N. J.,	2,100	48	42
Cuthbert, Ga.,	2,500	52	48	East St. Louis, Ill.,	1,600	39	41
Mt. Carmel, Pa.,	1,500	23	65				
New Brunswick, N. J.,	2,460	52	47				
Pittsburg, Kas.,	1,500	29	52				
Lcominster, Mass.,	1,420	33	43				
Hornellsville, N. Y.,	1,800	41	44				
Marlboro, Mass.,	2,500	60	42				
Carbondale, Pa.,	1,800	32	56				
Winfield, Kas.,	1,153	25	46				
Steelton, Pa.,	1,380	31	45				
Canton, Ill.,	1,321	33	40				

### NO EVIL EFFECTS.

Dr. Caroline E. Hastings, of the special committee of Boston, appointed to consider the physical effects upon pupils of sitting sidewise while writing, reports that the committee can see no lasting nor serious ill effects from the present position, and that the relation of windows to desks, and the style of desks in use, render it necessary for pupils to assume the sidewise position.





## SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS.

Baltimore, Md., Member: W. W. Dix.  
 Oroville, Cal., President, J. F. Bevan.  
 Racine, Wis., Member: Thos. A. Wolf.  
 Berlin, N. H., Member: F. D. Bartlett.  
 Columbus, Ga., member: Louis Buhler.  
 Findlay, O., Member: Dr. F. G. Bernhill.  
 San Diego, Cal., Member: Dr. C. N. Fenn.  
 Doylestown, Pa., Director, Dr. J. A. Fell.  
 Muscatine, Ia., Member: G. W. Bawden.  
 Hutchinson, Kans., Member: C. A. Ryker.  
 San Francisco, Cal., President, F. A. Hyde.  
 Covington, Ky., member: Thos. J. Tranton.  
 Bridgeport, Conn., Member: David F. Read.  
 Council Bluffs, Ia., Secretary, E. E. Wright.  
 Berkely, Cal., Member: Judge I. A. Bergen.  
 Lewiston, Me., President, Rev. T. H. Wallace.  
 Los Angeles, Cal., Member: Dr. Hitchcock.  
 Haverhill, Mass., Member: W. W. Spaulding.  
 Hartford, Conn., Chairman, T. F. Mc Carthy.  
 Tacoma, Wash., Member: J. C. Wheathered.  
 Harrisburg, Pa., President, Wm. Howard Day.  
 Kansas City, Mo., Ass't. Supt. Prof. I. C. McNeil.  
 New York City, new member: E. Duncan Harris.  
 Wheeling, W. Va., Member: Chas. Menkemiller.  
 Long Island City, N. J., new member, Jas. Monagton.  
 Worcester, Mass., Superintendent, Albert P. Marble.  
 New York City, Fifth ward member: Leopold M. Hayman.  
 Hiawatha, Kan., members: Frank Case and W. O. Bechtel.  
 Dubuque, Ia., Treasurer, Jas. Herod; Secretary, Thos. Hardie.  
 Red Oak, Ia., Treasurer, C. F. Clark; Secretary, S. A. Henry.  
 Lyons, Ia., Treasurer, Wm. Holme; Secretary, I. N. Manville.  
 Dow City, Ia., Treasurer, Thos. Ral; Secretary, R. A. Shocumb.  
 Muscatine, Ia., Treasurer, E. F. Schall, Secretary, J. H. Lukens.  
 Oakland, Cal., President, Dr. Cone; Vice-President, Mr. Squires.  
 Grand Rapids, Mich., President, Jas. Blair, Secretary, Ed. H. Stein.  
 Burlington, Ia., Treasurer, Chas. Starker, Secretary, H. A. Kelley.  
 Cambridge, Mass., Members: George V. Johnson, Prof. A. B. Hart.  
 Davenport, Ia., Treasurer, Jens Lorenzen; Secretary, E. Weingartner.  
 New Decatur, Ala., Secretary, L. B. Wyatt, Treasurer, A. O. Milce.  
 Stockton, Cal., President, R. E. Wilhoit, Member: Mr. Turner, H. C. Halman.  
 New Orleans, La., Members: Messrs. Buck, Aikman and Leche, re-elected.  
 Eureka, Cal., Members: Geo. Underwood, G. W. Warren and J. W. Young.  
 Snohomish, Wash., Sultan school district: Director, Al. Graves; Clerk, J. T. McDevitt.  
 Des Moines, Ia., East Side Board, Secretary, C. E. Rosseiter; Treasurer, J. S. McQuiston.

Hartford, Conn., President, Dr. Geo. R. Shepherd, Member: John H. Brocklesby; Secretary, Daniel A. Markham.

New Britain, Conn., President, E. H. Davison; Secretary, Ralph G. Hubbard, Superintendent, John N. Bartlett.

Odebolt, Ia., Secretary, Wm. Graham; Treasurer, Jos. Mattes Hull, Ia., Secretary, Mr. Beach, Treasurer, Mr. Wilson.

New Haven, Conn., President, Chas. C. Graves; new members: Richard M. Sheridan, George F. Holcomb, Eli Whitney, Jr.

Pecatonica, Ill., President, L. L. Kidder; commissioners, B. Waluin, N. Marks, O. G. Wells, George Farrell, Nate Colby and S. S. Sumner.

Binghamton, N. J., President, Hiram Barnum; Members: Dr. L. H. Hills, Charles W. Smith, Daniel Lyons, J. E. Rogers, William M. Shapley and Dr. H. M. Beardsley.

Lafayette, La., President, Julian Monton, Secretary, C. C. Monton, Directors, C. B. Falk, Antoine Guidney, Dr. Geo. W. Scranton, Alex Delhomme, Sr. C. P. Alpha and John Hahn.

New London, Conn., President, Benjamin Stark; Secretary, Alfred Coit; Treasurer, Frank E. Barker; School visitor, Chas. B. Jennings, Chas. J. Hewitt, Hiram Harris, John D. Stanton, Thomas W. Potter, James P. Johnston, Alfred Coit.

Waterbury, Conn., President, Rev. J. A. Mulcahy. The following appointments were made: Enrolling officers, John W. Webster and John Henderson, Jr.; text book committee, John W. Webster, Dr. E. W. McDonald and Wilson H. Pierce; night school committee, Moritz Grelle, John Henderson, Jr., and Dr. J. F. Hayes.

Gloversville, N. Y., President Daniel Hays, appointed following chairmen standing committees: F. M. Young of buildings and grounds; Mrs. N. G. Avery, schools and teachers; J. W. Green finance and audits; L. S. Brown, supplies and printing; Mrs. E. R. Churchill, text books and library; J. A. Vanauken, rules and regulations.

Syracuse, Nebraska, President, H. P. Farnsworth; First Vice Pres., I. D. Harmer; Second Vice Pres., Eugene Munn; Secretary, H. E. Bopdstan; Treasurer, T. D. Sabin; Executive Committee: Wm. Clary, A. McIntyre, John F. Abbott, R. C. Golden, O. Horne, R. J. Biers, W. J. McGinley, A. L. Caviness, W. H. Gardner.

St. Louis: At-Large—William P. Macklin, Charles W. Hequembourg, Charles H. Huttig, L. J. Holt-haus, Gist Blair, W. E. Fisse and T. W. Brockman. From Districts—John P. Collins; John Brady; Henry Troll; Henry Bus; John Sheahan; Richard Bartholdt; Henry Hickman; Thomas I. Burke; Alex. Cudmore; Patrick J. Kelley; Walter J. Wait; Wm. H. McClain, Walter F. McEntire, John H. Spinning.

## TRANSFER A PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

The board of education, of Stillwater, Minn., at a recent meeting was waited upon by a committee from St. Michael's church, offering to lease their school buildings to the board of education for an annual rental of one dollar, and asking that St. Michael's schools be made a part of the public school system. Their proposition was unanimously accepted by the board, and the change will take effect as soon as necessary preliminaries can be arranged. The Catholic Sisters of Charity, who have been employed as teachers in the parochial schools, will be retained, provided they pass a satisfactory examination. The old text-books will be discarded and books similar to those now in use in the public school will be used. The change was largely due to the efforts of Rev. Father Corcoran of Stillwater and Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul.

Miss Mary Voimes, of Illinois, has given \$75,000 to build an Industrial Institute for colored girls at Jackson, Miss. The colored people of Jackson have donated a site of twenty acres for the school.

## IS \$1,000 TOO MUCH.

Considerable discussion has arisen at Quincy, Mass., regarding the \$1000 salary of the janitor of one of the ward buildings. The rules require that the temperature of the building shall be 70 degrees at 8.30 o'clock in the morning, and in order to do this the janitor claims he has to get there at 5 o'clock in the morning. He is also supposed to look after the boys in the play room until school opens, at recess, and for fifteen minutes after school closes.

The basement is swept three times a week, the several rooms in the building twice a week, the stairways and entries once a day, the front steps twice a day and the large hall overhead once a week.

Twice a year the windows throughout the building have to be washed both inside and outside. Twice a week he must climb to the cupola and wind the gong, and in the winter after a snow storm he must have a wide path cleaned from the building to the street.

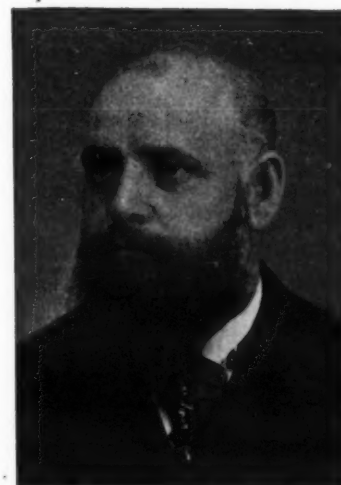
The heating and ventilating apparatus in the building consists of eight heaters and four stack heaters. The heaters are run only in cool weather but the stack heaters are run every day throughout the year except during vacation. The Smead company claims that to run these in proper manner will require not less than 160 tons of coal, the most of which has to be wheeled from the bins to the furnaces. At short intervals the janitor is required to visit the several rooms in the building to see that the temperature is right.

Besides the above there are always more or less minor matters which the janitor is supposed to attend to, so that his time is pretty well taken up. It is impossible for one man to do the work, and he has the constant assistance of another man whom he has to pay out of his own salary.

## GERMAN WILL BE TAUGHT IN THE SCHOOLS.

The Committee on Course of Study of the Newport, Ky., schools recently considered the question of the introduction of German in the schools. One thousand three hundred and seventy-five replies were received to the cards sent out by the committee to ascertain the sentiment of the parents in regard to the subject; 1,050 of the replies were in favor and 325 against, which practically settles the matter, as the board will be guided almost entirely by the report of the committee. There will be an informal meeting of the board at an early date, when the matter will be thoroughly discussed.

We desire to correct a mistake in the October issue of the Journal. The article referring to the stringency in the school funds of Kansas City, Mo., applies to Kansas City, Kansas. The Kansas City, Mo., Schools are on a firm financial basis.



DR. G. M. BALCOM,  
Member School Committee, Worcester, Mass.



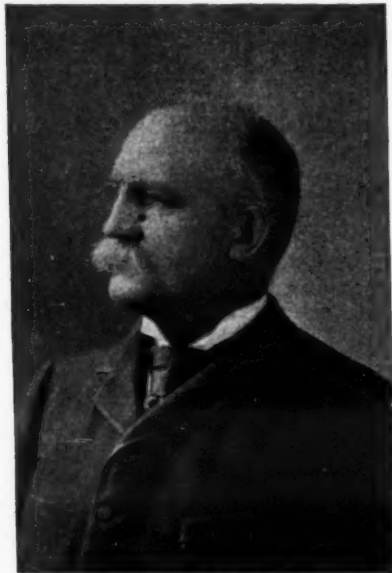
## BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

Book IV of The Cecilian Series of Study and Song; edited, arranged and composed by John W. Tufts, published by Silver, Burdett & Co.,

The high character of the songs of this collection, educationally and musically, yet so simple, pleasing and bright that they will be enjoyed by pupils of but limited knowledge of music notation, especially adapts them to supplementary use in the high schools, the high grade of grammar schools, and choruses. The book comprises thirty pages of studies in time and tune, part songs and choruses, national and patriotic songs of leading countries, festival songs for special occasions and some of the best sacred selections. The character of the songs can best be judged by a knowledge of the composers; among whom are Mozart, Abt, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Weber, Schubert and others. The work is bound in 8vo. form, and fully sustains the reputation which Mr. Tufts has made for himself.

MESERVEY'S BOOK-KEEPING, SINGLE ENTRY, for Grammar Schools, by A. B. Meservey, Ph. D.

There are two ways of getting at a knowledge of book-keeping. One is to pick it up, borrow it, or acquire it by imitation in the way of ordinary business where bad method is as likely to be followed as good. The other is to attain it by learning its



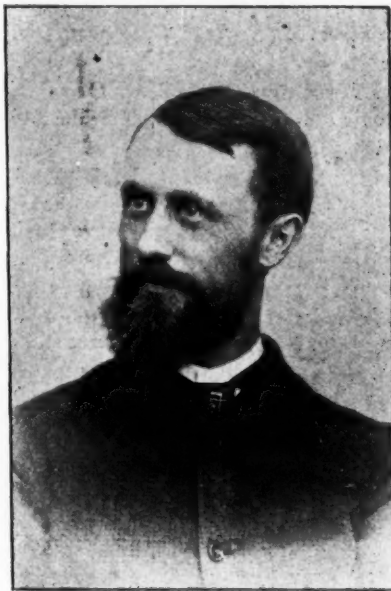
DR. A. W. CALHOUN,  
Member School Board, Atlanta, Ga.

fundamental principles and the exact import of its terminology under the tuition of a capable instructor and by the light of scientific treatment. Book-keeping is susceptible of both scientific and artistic treatment. Experience and actual business may do much to perfect one in practice but it is folly to deny the value of systematic instruction. Meservey's Single Entry is based upon this indisputable need of systematic training. The difficulties of terminology and form are mastered in connection with single entry before the principles of double entry are presented to the pupil. In this way the foundation is laid for that comprehensive knowledge of the subject which a professional accountant must master. It contains all the essentials of single entry, well arranged for practical use. Meservey also publishes a double entry book-keeping for use in high schools and business colleges.

BELLUM HELVETIUM, FOR BEGINNERS IN LATIN; by Cornelius Marshall Lowe, Professor in Wheaton College, and Nathaniel Butler, Jr., Professor in the University of Illinois, published by Albert, Scott & Co., Chicago.

This work better represents a cumulative than an inductive method of teaching Latin. It has some very distinctive merits among which may be mentioned its perfect consistency and harmony with the most approved principles of classical training. Though it combines the grammar with the first steps in word learning, translation and

expression, the lines of work are calculated to insure both thoroughness and progress: so that although nominally a beginners book, its thorough mastery will go far toward a generous and efficient preparation for the reading of Classic Latin. The work is well supplied with references to standard



E. H. SCOTT,  
Albert, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.

grammars, contains valuable hints to the teacher, uses Latin explanations and directions wherever they can be made to do service towards the main end of teaching both rule and form. For a short course containing the most direct route to a fair knowledge of classical prose and as a foundation for thorough and accurate mastery of the language the work has great merit. In some respects, especially the value it puts upon the systematic practice and memorizing of Latin, equivalent to English phrase forms, it suggests some of the better features which won for the Jesuits their reputation as classical teachers.

THE PRINCIPLE OF AGRICULTURE FOR COMMON SCHOOLS, by J. O. Winslow, published by the American Book Company,

This work is adapted more especially to the education of those who may be practically interested in agricultural pursuits. It leads the student through a knowledge of those elements of science underlying successful agriculture, to a study of ag-



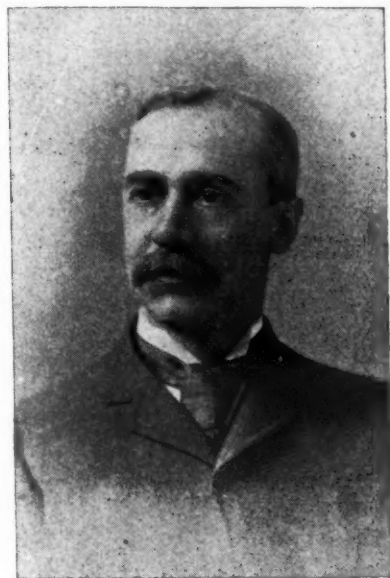
RABBI I. L. LEUCHT,  
Member School Board, New Orleans, La.

riculture as an art. The substances of the earth, the chemical elements of soils, the composition of soils, the effects of atmosphere and light, the nature and application of fertilizers, the condition favorable to rapid and vigorous plant growth, manner

of preparing soils, the theory of draining, and the nature and feeding of animals are all treated with lucid interest. To teachers and pupils of city schools such a book would open up a realm of natural knowledge, and would well repay study or reading by enlarging the horizon of those whose habits of life give little opportunity for them to become acquainted with those means sources, whence are derived the bread, meats, and fruits that feed the multitude of workers in our cities.

THE VIRTUES AND THEIR REASONS. A system of Ethics for Society and Schools, by Austin Bierbower, published by Geo. Sherwood & Co., Chicago.

Seldom is a book offered to educators that so well meets its purpose as this. To make the rules of right living attractive as a subject of study for the young, to teach and exemplify the catalogue of right feelings and actions, and in their behalf to appeal to the sweet essence of reason without stirring coarser incentives of self interest, to show the essential contrasts between the virtues and their opposing vices, to point out the sweet harmony which exists between goodness and the inseparable connection between evil doing and unhappiness, and to do all this in such a way as to make the teaching bear directly and forcibly upon the everyday life of common people and children is indeed a great undertaking. This task has, however, been admirably performed by Mr. Bierbower. From the opening chapter on "Kindness" and its manifesta-



WM. LUMMIS,  
Member School Board, New York City.

tions in accommodation, cheerfulness, forgiveness, beneficence, faithfulness, sympathy, love and their respective contrasts or antagonistic vices, through the whole range of duties to self and duties to others there is not a dull line or inapt example. Both the sermonizing and the anecdotal style are avoided and with evident advantage. The reasons adduced in explaining the several virtues are really nothing more than the author's charming felicity of elucidation and statement. He is an excellent witness that virtue, like beauty, is its own excuse for being.

If the youth of our public schools can be interested at all in the study of the principles of ethics, or if they are capable of appreciating good precepts, set forth with charming and attractive clearness, they will find such a guide in the reading of this work. It deserves to be made a standard for public schools; to have a place on every teacher's desk; to be read at the opening of school, or taken up as a text book for higher classes. It may further be commended to those who still claim that moral training is inseparable from and included only in sectarian religious teaching.

Why didn't we think of it before? "Friendship," published by Albert, Scott & Co., is a reprint of the essays of Cicero, Bacon and Emerson on that subject, in clear type, on fine paper, with full page portraits of the three great authors; bound in dainty parchment cloth, with gold letters, and enclosed in a slip case,—an ideal gift book. The essays themselves are always new; they are "for all time."



## THE AMERICAN SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL.



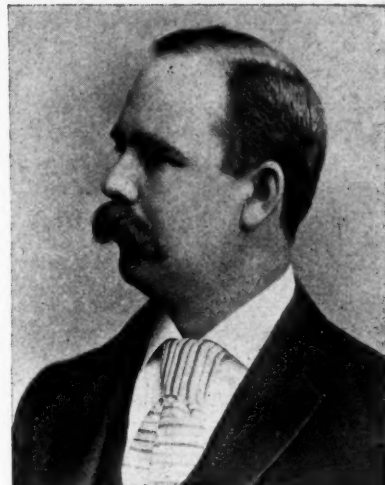
J. D. WILLIAMS.  
West. Man. Effingham, Maynard & Co.



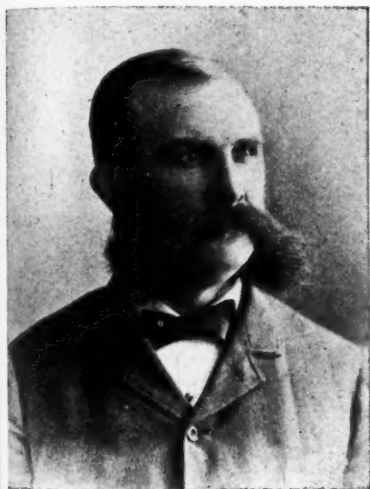
WM. S. MACK.  
Western Manager Prang Educational Co.



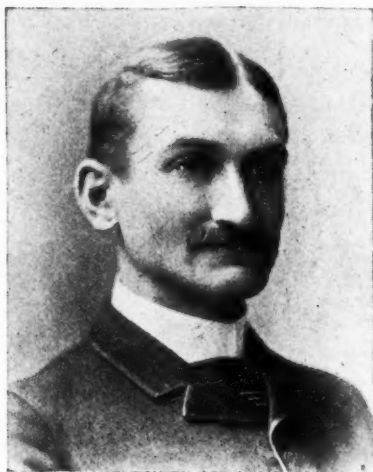
ROBERT FORESMAN.  
Western Manager Silver, Bardett & Co.



E. R. SMITH.  
Western Manager Porter & Coates.



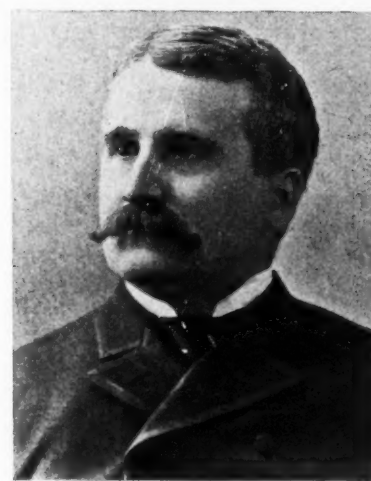
E. E. SMITH.  
Gen. West. Agt., D. C. Heath & Co.



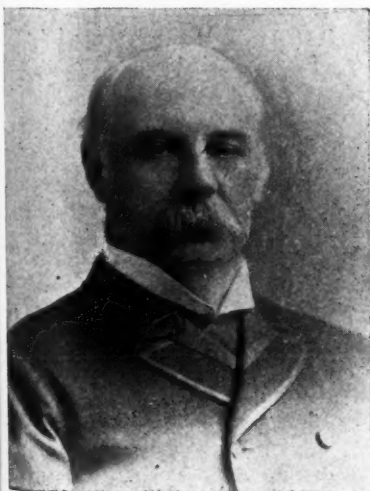
C. A. SIBLEY.  
West. Man. Leach, Shewell & Sanborn.



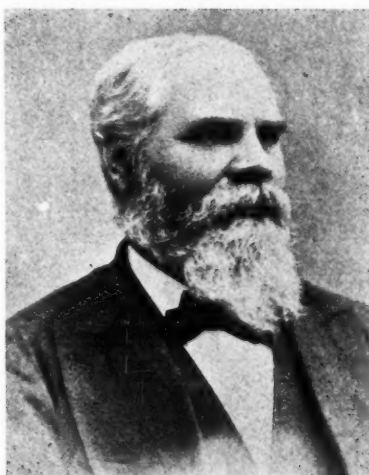
W. H. WHEELER.  
Ginn & Co., Chicago, Ill.



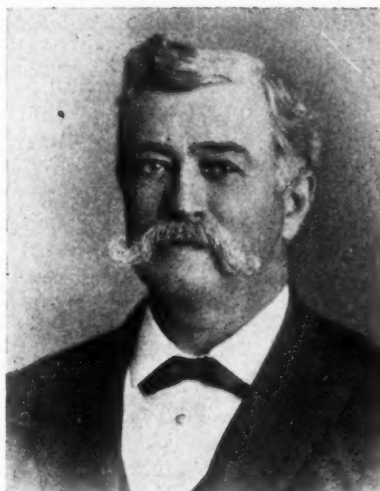
W. E. PULSIFER.  
D. C. Heath & Co., New York.



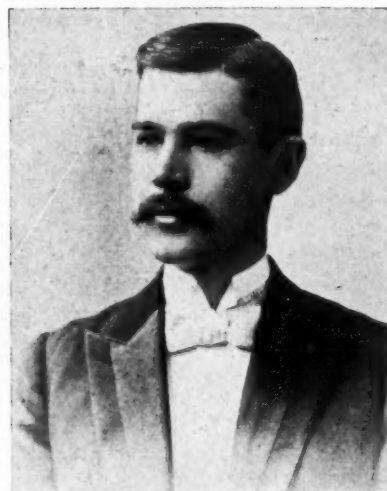
G. H. BEATTYS.  
American Book Co., New York.



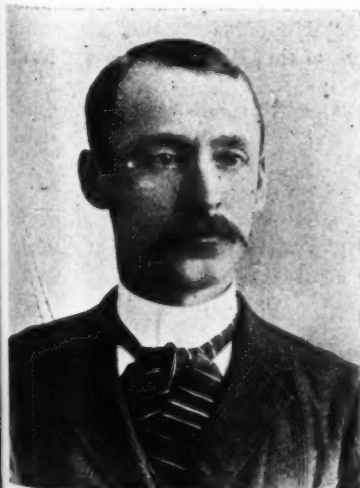
A. C. STOCKIN.  
Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.



M. E. BANKS.  
American Book Co., New York.



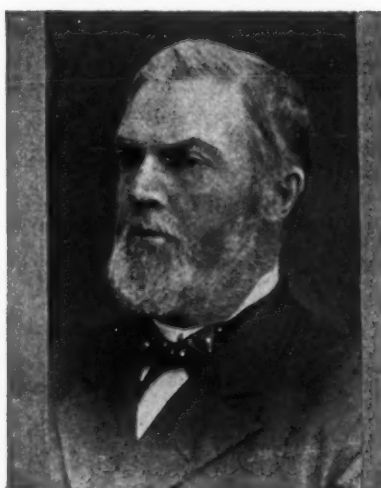
H. L. BELDEN.  
Late with Cow,orthwait & Co.



G. H. ROYCE.  
West. Agt. Thompson, Brown & Co.



P. B. HULSE.  
Effingham, Maynard & Co., New York.



H. J. DANFORTH.  
Sheldon & Co., New York.



WM. LINN.  
American Book Co., Philadelphia.

LEADING REPRESENTATIVES OF SCHOOL BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSES.



## TEXT-BOOK NEWS.

The Normal Singing Books are in use at Providence, R. I.

The Peoria School Board has adopted the White system of drawing.

The Chicago Board of Education contemplates a change in arithmetics.

The Newark, O., school board selected Reed's Word Lessons as a text book.

The Manchester, N. H., School Committee has ordered one of McCoun's Historical Charts.

Fiske's Civil Government has superseded Townsend's in the Newton, Mass., high school.

The high school at Portland, Me., will hereafter use Woodruff's Greek Prose Composition.

The Odebolt, Ia., School Board has adopted Dole's American Citizen for third year classes.

A complete set of the American Encyclopedia will be placed in the Quincy, Ill., high school—price \$50.

The supply committee of the Toledo, O., School Board will consider patent pencil sharpeners for school use.

The city superintendent of Middleton, N. Y., is authorized by the Board to purchase text-books for teachers' use.

Collars' Eisenbach's Lessons in German have been adopted for the beginning classes in German at Lynn, Mass., high school.

Three of Mac Coun's Historical Charts have been purchased for the schools of Phoenixville, Pa. These charts sell for \$15 each.

Tarbell's Language Lessons have been adopted for the sixth grade at Waltham, Mass., and Super's French Reader for the high school.

The Santa Rosa, Cal., School Board has placed twelve copies of Forensic Eloquence in the library, for use of rhetoric and elocution classes.

Reed and Kellogg's Introductory Language Book will be introduced into the Lawrence, Mass., schools. Warren Coburn's arithmetic will be substituted for Eaton's.

Lewiston, Me. schools will use Davis's Third and Fourth Readers in the fourth and second grades and Franklin's Fourth and Fifth in the third and first grammar grades.

At the meeting of the County School Board held at Baltimore, Md., the text book committee was requested to revise the list of books in use and report at the next meeting.

The Dover, N. H., School Board adopted Lockwood's Lessons in English for the high school. A resolution to adopt Peterman's Elements of Civil Government was referred.

Gage's Physical Laboratory Manual and Note Book and William's Laboratory Manual of General Chemistry, were put on the optional list of the Columbus, O., high school.

The Tacoma, Wash., School Board has been notified that unless the text books adopted by the State are used in the schools, the State will withhold 25 per cent. of the school fund.

The matter of changing certain series of text books now used in the schools was discussed by the Springfield, Mass., School Committee and it was voted to buy Holders's zoology for the high school.

On motion of Dr. H. T. Fuller, the School Board have purchased 75 copies of Col. H. B. Sprague's edition of Milton's Paradise Lost and four copies of Guest's History of England for the Worcester, Mass., High School.

The motion of Mr. Inskeep before the Columbus, O., School Board that the board adopt for general histories in the high school Anderson's Barnes', Swinton's, Myer's histories was declared out of order by the chair and tabled.

The nine hundred directors for Livingston County, Ill., representing thirty townships, met recently at Pontiac to discuss text books. They

have agreed to inaugurate a uniformity in text books and will meet again at an early date.

The Painesville, O., School Board adopted Packard's Zoology in place of Steele's. A communication was received from the Mutual Book Co., requesting their "Continental Reading Charts" to be placed on the list of supplies.—Referred.

Cogswell's Lessons in Number, and Masterpieces of American Literature, to which the following authors contributed: Hawthorne, Whittier, O'Reilly, Lowell, Emerson, Webster, Everett and Longfellow, were introduced into the schools of Watertown, Mass.

The copy book question was resumed by the Muscatine, Ia., School Board and bids upon same were received from D. C. Heath & Co., Chicago; Silver, Burdett & Co., Chicago; American Book Co., Chicago. The Normal Review System published by Silver, Burdett & Co. was adopted.

At Norwalk, O., the following books are in use: McGuffey's readers and spellers, Ray's arithmetics and algebras, White's complete arithmetic, Harvey's elementary and revised English grammar, Barnes' U. S. history, Monteith's elementary and comprehensive geographies, Eclectic physiology.

The committee on text-books of the Detroit School Board, reported that Gray's Lesson's in Botany had been recommended as new books by Prof. Bliss, of the High School, and Miss Florence M. Lyon, teacher in botany in the High School, and Daniel's Latin Composition by Prof. Bliss, and all the interested teachers in the school. The committee's recommendation that they be adopted was laid on the table.

Supt. Maxon, of Providence, R. I., recommended that civil government be taught in the grammar grades. He thinks it quite as important that pupils learn the civil polity as the history of the nation, and since many children leave school upon completing the grammar school course, the School Board voted to place the "American Citizen" upon the approved list of text-books for the grades. Eggleston's Advanced and Primary Histories will also be placed on the list.

At the meeting of the Utica School Board, commissioner Coupe presented King's Hand Book of the United States, which was referred to the committee on text books. Chairman Allen reported that the committee on text books recommended the using in the academy of William's rhetoric and Franklin's series of arithmetics, three in number, in the schools, provided satisfactory arrangements can be made to have the scholars return the old books. On motion of Commissioner Ryan, the report was adopted.

Superintendent Compton, in addressing the Toledo, O., School Board, wished parents to know that there should be no misunderstanding about the proposed change of school book. It is precisely on the principle of "new lamps for all." All books no matter how aged or well thumbed, can be exchanged book for book for the late improved editions the board has recommended, without any charge to the pupil or parent. The only stipulation the book company asks is that the school shall use their publications for five years to come. There has not been an exchange of books before for seven years in the Toledo schools.

The committee on text-books, of the Somerville, Mass., School Committee, recommended that Barnes' Elementary Geography be put on the list of supplementary text-books for the fourth grade, and that they be purchased in sets of twenty-five for each school; that the committee on supplies be authorized to purchase Maury's Physical Geography for desk books for the teachers of the eighth and ninth grades; that Harper's new Elementary Geography be supplied to the fifth and sixth grades; and that Harper's new school Geography be supplied to the seventh and eighth grades. The report was accepted.

At the last meeting of the Bridgeport, Conn., School Board, a circular was ordered mailed to the various school principals, asking their opinions of the different series of readers which had been brought forward. Fifteen principals favored the Normal Series, while one favored the new Franklin series and three the Harper's series. An offer recommending the Holmes series from the University Publishing Co., was read by Clerk Watson after which the board proceeded to vote on the adoption of a book. Although the Normal series had been favored by the majority of the teachers, the members of the board still clung to their former opinion and voted for the Harper or Franklin books. After five ballots the result was Harper 6, Franklin 5, and on motion of Mr. Watson the matter was again referred to the committee on schools.

The Committee on High Schools of the Chicago School Board reported on the resolution offered at the last meeting of the board, and asking why Harkness' First Year Latin Book had been substituted in the city high schools for Harkness' Grammar and Reader without the authority of the board. The report of the committee was unanimously adopted. It recommended that the rules of the board be amended so as to read, "That all new editions of text-books which have been once adopted shall be submitted to the board before they are used in the schools." The committee reported that the change referred to had been ordered by the late superintendent; that the book substituted cost but 90 cents, while the old books had cost \$1.61, thus effecting a saving to the student. The new book was a revision and combination of the old ones and was essentially the same book, and it was on this ground that the superintendent had made the change without consulting the board.

The following purchases of the New Bedford, Mass., School Board shows that they are abreast with the times in supplementary reading matter for the schools:

High School—6 Woodruff's Exercises in Greek Prose Composition, 3 Daniel's Exercises in Latin Prose Composition, Part 11, 14 Collar's Practical Latin Composition, 4 The Alhambra, 4 The Talisman, 4 The House of the Seven Gables, 4 Scenes from Clerical Life, 4 Webster's First Bunker Hill Oration, 11 Sir Roger de Coverly Papers, 11 Macaulay's Second Essay on the Earl of Chatham, 11 The Courtship of Miles Standish, 7 Emerson's American Scholar, 4 Ivanhoe, 4 David Copperfield, 15½ dozen Roman photographs.

Grammar Schools—Butler's Complete Geography, Norhoff's Politics for Young Americans, Friends Worth Knowing, Natural History, Home Studies in Nature, Adventures of a Young Naturalist, Animal Life on Sea and Land, Stories of Industry, Whitney's Grammar (teacher's edition), 75 cents, Rhymes and Tunes, King's Methods and Aids in Geography, Fairylard of Science, 10 Seaside and Wayside, Part II, Peck's New Arithmetic, 40 cents, 4 Tanglewood Tales, Wentworth's Arithmetic No. 2, Hall's Methods of Teaching History, Barnes' Geography, Calkins' Manual of Object Teaching, Eggleston's History of the United States, 420 New Fourth Music Readers.

Primary Schools—8 Normal Music Readers, Part I; 30 Parker and Marvel's Readers, Part I; 50 Parker and Marvel's Readers, Part II; Monroe's Primary Reading Chart.

Training School—Geikie's Physical Geography, Geikie's Teaching of Geography, 2 Guyott's Physical Geography.

## A USEFUL DESK.

Those who desire to get a good desk for little money are offered a special inducement. The Otto Desk Furniture Co. of Milwaukee, Wis., have placed in the market a desk for office, home and school use that surpasses everything now produced in that line, and at a smaller cost. This company will send their desk anywhere in the United States for \$9.88. See advertisement in another column.



DESCRIPTION OF LINCOLN SCHOOL,  
MOLINE, ILL.

The Lincoln school of Moline, Ill., is of two stories and basement, the latter, together with a part of the tower, being of limestone and the remainder of the building of brick with quarry-faced stone trimmings. As will be seen by the elevation, the entrances are all on a level with the grade line, abating any trouble with icy steps in winter. The entrances to be used by pupils are at opposite ends, the north and south. Immediately inside these doors and at one side, a few steps lead to their respective play rooms and closets.

Facing each entrance a short flight of stairs lead to the first floor. Here are found six class rooms (two for each room with two exceptions) and a principal's office partly situated in the tower. The arrangement of the stairway is one of the characteristic features of the building. Facing each of the two main entrances is a stairway leading to a common landing situated at about two-thirds of the

All ceilings are of Georgia pine in panels, and all other wood finish, except the stairs and balustrade, are of the same, finished in natural wood. The transom seen above windows of room under gables extend above the room and are of cathedral glass. The arched transoms in tower windows are of art glass. The arrangement of the basement is believed to combine great convenience and economy of room. The girls enter their play room from near the south entrance, the boys from the north. They have no access to the janitor's room nor to the play rooms of each other. They pass through their respective play rooms to the dry closets as shown on the plans. These closets are entirely separated by a brick wall. The urinals in the boys' closets are of glass to add to cleanliness. As will be seen by the basement plan, all the furnaces are in the central furnace room formed by the corridor. The fresh air inlets are on all

and a Treasurer. These officers should constitute the Executive Committee, a majority of whom should be authorized to sanction all business. The Vice President should be the Chairman and furnish a written report at the regular meetings.

These meetings should be held respectively in June to consider commencement exercises and picnic, in September reports of same and special needs of the school year, in December to provide a holiday program, and in February for the Easter Holiday, Washington's Birthday, Arbor day and Decoration day Programmes.

An annual meeting for the election of officers and the consideration of annual reports, etc., should be held apart from the Quarterly Meetings, but this will cover all necessities as we know too many meetings as well as to few are apt to divert the interest.

Founded on these general lines we know such an organization can do a great deal of good.

Teachers have not been invited heretofore and the Principal and a few officers or political friends have run the thing to suit themselves and the public loses its active interest.

The officials should, as material offers, be carefully selected. An enthusiastic presiding officer and assistant an industrious recording secretary a well known financial secretary a treasurer and a corresponding secretary, to notify the press in advance of meetings and their probable and subsequent proceedings and to keep in touch with sister organizations and the Department of education and other institutes, thus getting many valuable documents and much information.

In time we hope the general organization of such associations will demand a conference of delegates to take into consideration school matters of other than a local character. But this is a secondary matter. We shall refer to it again.

## INSURANCE.

The Toledo, O., School Board has fixed the limit of insurance at 33 per cent. on brick buildings and 50 per cent. on frame.

St. Louis school houses are insured at the rate of 90 cents per thousand for five years.

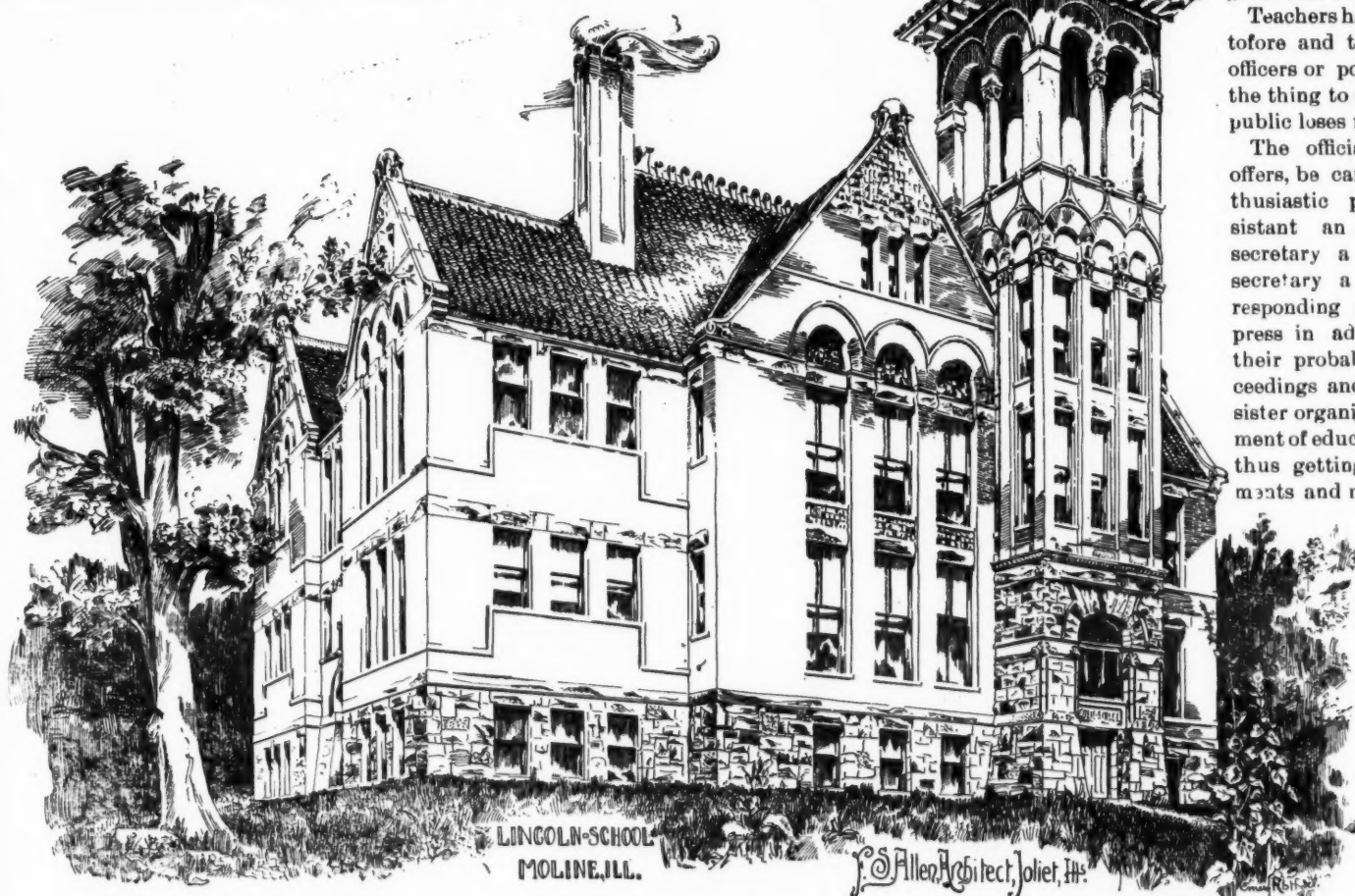
The East Saginaw board will pay for insurance at the rate of \$1.50 per thousand on all brick buildings and \$2 per thousand on frame buildings.

St. Paul schools are insured for \$2.25 per thousand for five years. A prominent insurance man of the city states that the insurance should not exceed \$1.50 per one thousand.

The surveyors of the Pacific Insurance union have issued a circular of the rate of insurance on the several school houses of Salt Lake City, after having inspected the buildings, which are as follows on the thousand:

	For one year.	For three year.
Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 19, 20 and 21	\$ 9.00	\$18.00
No. 13	10.00	20.00
Nos. 5 and 7	11.50	23.00
Nos. 3 and 4	12.50	25.00

The School Board of Utica, N. Y., will have the school library catalogued under the Dewey card catalogue system. This system classifies all books according to subject matter.

LINCOLN-SCHOOL  
MOLINE, ILL.

J. S. Allen Architect, Joliet, Ill.

distance to the second floor. From this landing short flights of steps lead right and left to the second floor.

The light for the halls is admitted through large sky-lights. A large elliptical opening through the second floor above the stairway allows the light to pass to the first floor. Light will also be supplied through transoms over the doors and large panes of beveled plate glass in all room doors. This arrangement of hall and stairway will keep all pupils in sight as they pass in and out, lessen the burdensome hall duty on the part of the teachers and the temptation to mischief on the part of pupils in hidden corners. On this floor are six class rooms with an abundant supply of cloak rooms. South rooms will be occupied by older pupils. The space over the office is occupied by a recitation room. Near the hall entrance to this recitation room is a small toilet room for lady teachers. Each room is supplied with closets with shelves, and the walls are so arranged that there will be the least possible break caused by closets and flues. The elevation shows short windows on one side of each corner room. These are back of the pupils and extend not lower than top of blackboard. All windows are very wide and extend to the ceiling, giving the best possible lighting.

sides of the building and being connected each furnace may be supplied from all directions. The two rooms in corner opposite the play rooms are for coal and the larger room, 28x48, is reserved for the work of manual training. The building is heated by six of Ruttan's furnaces and ventilated by the same system. The cost, completed, will be about \$30,000.

F. S. ALLEN.

## SCHOOL ASSOCIATIONS.

District School Associations can be made very useful organizations, but to command influence and attendance there are a few vital points which we have observed in order to promote their efficiency.

Like the School Board Journal they should be of the people and stand independent of the teacher or the politician.

A model constitution should be provided for the eligibility of all, not excepting the ladies. It should have a small initiation fee not to exceed one dollar, because meeting in the school hall they need have of themselves but little expense and the friendly interest in its work can be much better secured and maintained, if for any purpose money is needed, by subscription or an entertainment.

There should be a President, a Vice President, Corresponding Recording and Financial Secretaries



## SCHOOL HOUSE BLINDS.

The proper lighting of a schoolroom is of scarcely less importance than its heating and ventilation and its drainage; for statistics show that diseases of the eye are on the increase among school children, in consequence of poor light.

Strong light is as likely to be injurious as too dim light; and on certain days, with the exposure of a part, at least, of the rooms of a large house, it is necessary to control the light entering by the windows. This should be accomplished by raising the shades from the bottom of the window. Dark Holland shades, rolling from the bottom and raised by a cord and a pulley at the top, are a better means of regulating the light than the ordinary blinds, either outside or inside. And if the sunlight is liable to strike the books or desks of the pupils, owing to the location of the room, then thin, white Holland shades should also be provided, to roll from the top. The purpose of these is not to shut out the light but to temper and moderate it. The reason for rolling the shades from the bottom is that one foot in height at the top of the window lights the room more than twice that space at the bottom; and the best light is that nearest the ceiling.

But shades to the windows have these objections: In summer when it is often pleasant to open the windows, they will not allow the air to pass through; they get out of order easily; they become dingy, and need replacing frequently. Outside blinds cannot be reached easily from the inside; they do not shade the windows in the right way; on a schoolhouse which is unoccupied three-fourths of the time, they are more apt to get out of order than on a private dwelling. Inside blinds, also, shade the windows at the sides rather than at the top and bottom, or if made with an upper and a lower half moving independently, either one-half, or the whole window, if any, must be closed; and a more serious objection to them is that, with a mass of windows close together, they are in the way, and they obstruct the light.

The best known arrangement for shading windows in schoolrooms is that which embodies all the essentials. These Sliding Blinds (Hills Patent) may be raised so as to close any part of the window that may be desired; they allow the air to pass through in summer; they are not in the way, and they may all be lowered so as to leave open the whole window space. In simplicity of construction and operation they are admirably fitted for school use. They can easily be removed for cleaning, and they never need be swiveled. From "Sanitary Conditions of School Houses."

These Blinds, and also the Modern Venetian Blinds which are equally adapted for schoolroom windows, are manufactured by the Venetian Blind Co., Burlington, Vt., who will be pleased to send their large catalogue free to all school boards, giving full description of both kinds of blinds.

## PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS NOT LEGAL.

The police court at Fitchburg, Mass., sustained the indictment in the case of the Commonwealth vs Pavier Ponton, for not having given his child sufficient schooling under the statute. Incidental to this question is one which decides the status of parochial and other private schools of the state, and defines the authority of school committees in regard to them. Judge Hayden carefully reviews the law and the evidence in his decision, and finds that in attending the parochial school the child did not acquire the branches of learning required by law to be taught in the public schools, and that, except for the space of six weeks, said child's physical and mental condition was not such as to render such attendance inexpedient or impracticable. The defendant was found guilty. The case was appealed.

## SCHOOL FURNITURE NEWS.

The school board of Columbus, O., will put in new library furniture to the amount of \$5,167. The Ketcham Furniture Co., of Toledo, has been awarded the contract.

The new school at Fitchburg, Mass., will be provided with the style of chair and desk commonly known as the "chair and desk pattern," the style now in use in most of the city schools.

At Brainerd, Minn., the seats ordered of the Union School Furniture Co. arrived three months after the order was sent in. They were finally accepted, although several members objected to doing so.

In a discussion upon desks for the new school building at Wilmington, Del., Dr. Shortlidge contended that the Grand Rapids desk was an infringement of the patent of the Handy Furniture Company, and said that a telegram to the latter company had brought back the reply that, if the board adopted the Grand Rapids desks, it would be held liable for the use of same in the future.

The following communication, received by the Joliet, Ill., school board, was referred to the city council: "We, the members of the Carpenters' Union, 442, of the city of Joliet, do most earnestly request you, by unanimous vote of our organization, not to entertain the proposition for school furniture from the Union School Furniture Co., of Battle Creek, Mich., for the reason that that company will not employ union men in their furniture factory." Signed, etc.

## VENTILATION BY THE HESS SYSTEM.

A test of ventilation was made in the South Boundary and Sunnyside Schools in Burlington, Iowa, on the 20th ult. by members of the School Board.

The day selected was most unfavorable, being a wet drizzling day with no wind and the temperature at 45 degrees out of doors.

The contract with the Hess Company requires in the South Boundary, a change of air in the rooms every fifteen minutes. It was found by using the meter, that the air in the lower rooms was changed eight times per hour, and in the upper rooms ten times per hour.

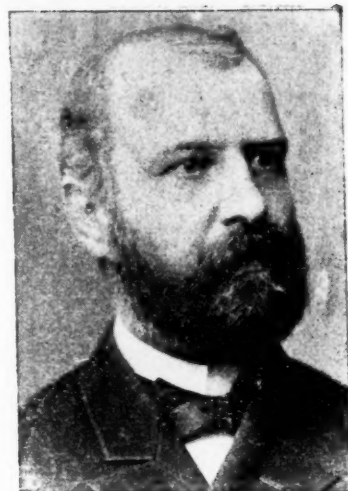
A measurement of the air current in the Sunnyside School revealed the fact that there was supplied to each pupil every hour 1770 cubic feet of fresh air. The committee making the examination was satisfied that, owing to the extremely unfavorable condition of the atmosphere the ventilation of these schools will never be less.

## SOMETHING WORTH HAVING.

The Columbus Educational Publishing Co., of Columbus, O., has conceived a novel idea and carried that idea out in a most original and effective manner. It is a tablet for school and home use, and would be like any ordinary tablet for writing and scrib-



HON. JOHN MCGREGOR,  
President School Board, Springfield, Mo.



HON. E. G. HALLE,  
Member Chicago, Ill., School Board.

bling purposes if it were not for one simple, yet striking, feature. Every reverse page tells the pupil and teacher from day to day the leading facts of the country's history, with a special view to the meaning of the World's Fair and the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. The publishers have thereby made the ordinary tablet—which in itself is useful—a most valuable article. The demand for these tablets is something remarkable. The publishers have placed 50,000 in the market and are now making preparations for 100,000 more.

## BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

GOthic GRAMMAR, with Selections for Reading and a glossary, by Wilhelm Braune, Heidelberg, translated by G. H. Balg, Milwaukee; published by B. Westermann & Co., New York.

Students of comparative philology will find this work a rare and desirable possession. It represents the beginning of a devoted and laborious undertaking to place at the disposal of the English student the best results of Germanistic scholarship in this department of philology. The author has not unduly presumed himself capable of editing and preparing a work demanding both extensive scholarship and great labor for we have such evidence as that of Prof. F. A. March, of Pennsylvania, Prof. W. D. Whitney, of Yale, Prof. Max Mueller, of Oxford, Eng., that Prof. Balg's work is a valuable contribution to learning, especially his Comparative Glossary of the Gothic Language.

"This latter work," says Prof. March, "has cost the author great labor, much of it doubtless, pleasant, working over, bringing together, and filling out the work of the great scholars before him, but much of it hard work." The Glossary is printed in nine parts—666 pages.

Prof. Balg has won in his chosen line of study the honor of presenting to American students the first American publication of The First Germanic Bible, translated from the Greek by the Gothic Bishop Wulfila in the fourth century. This work is complete with a glossary and contains, besides the Bible, the remains of the Gothic language. It is impossible to do justice in a brief space to the above named publications. The author is at present connected with the public schools of Milwaukee and, like all enthusiastic students, finds it a pleasant task to answer inquiries with reference to the pursuit to which he has given such unsparing and learned labor.

The following books have been received from the publishers:

Gemma, A story of Italy, (Sienna, Savona Maremma, etc.) by T. Adolphus Trollope.

Madame Bovary. A story of provincial life, by Gustave Flaubert.

Sybil Brotherton. The test of faith, by Mrs Emma D. E. N. Southworth.

The above three books are published by T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia. Paper cover, price 25 cents.



## LOUIS PRANG.

HIS WORK FOR ART EDUCATION.

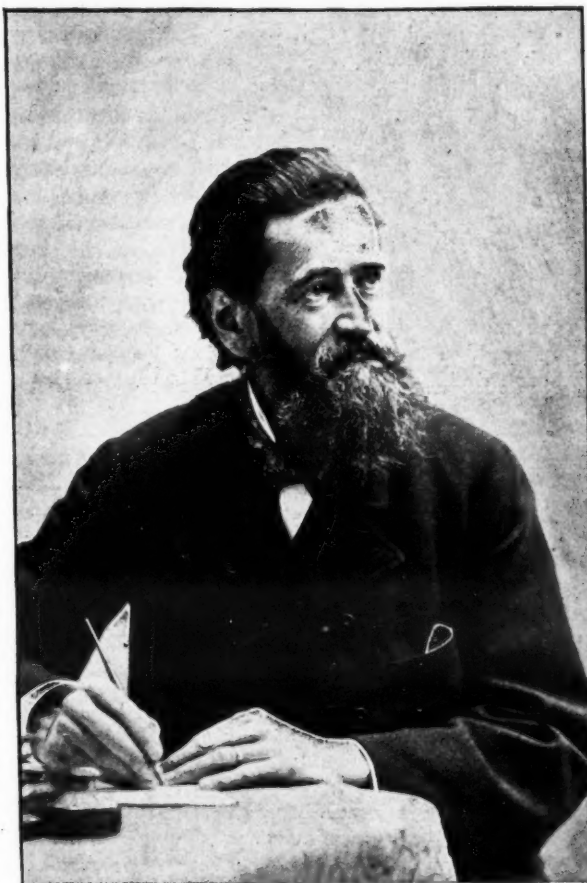
The name of Louis Prang is widely known in two different fields,—those of the Fine Arts and of Education. Everybody knows the beautiful art reproductions and holiday cards that go out all over the country from the publishing house of L. Prang & Co. Everybody who takes an intelligent interest in public school affairs knows the Prang Course in Form Study and Drawing, published by the Prang Educational Company. Comparatively few realize fully how much credit is due to the head of these two houses for his share in the gradual development of artistic taste in American homes and the gradual development of Art Education in American public schools.

Louis Prang is a German by birth, the son of a calico printer in Breslau, Prussia. Before he was twenty years of age he was master of the arts of bleaching, dyeing, designing, engraving, color mixing and printing, and he soon became known as a skilled technologist. He spent several years in travel for the purpose of observing and learning the best methods in every department of calico printing, visiting and obtaining employment in the most progressive establishments of Austria, Switzerland, France, England and Scotland. A model color-printing establishment on a grand scale was to have been established in Bohemia under his superintendence, but the revolutionary uprising of 1848 overturned these plans. Mr. Prang, as the president and leading spirit of a prominent democratic club, found his native country too hot to hold him, so he came over sea and cast his lot with a new people. He landed in New York with almost empty pockets but bringing with him a practical knowledge of all that Europe could do in the way of color-printing. For a time his successive commercial ventures were unprosperous—still, what he did not get out of them in immediate profit he gained in technical knowledge and skill, learning, in the course of one venture to draw on stone for lithographic work, and in another to engrave on wood. His first independent lithographic work in color, the beginning of the business which has since made the Prang name famous both at home and abroad,—was a little bouquet of roses in four colors, in a ladies' magazine. It may not be unworthy of notice here that Mr. Prang from the beginning of his lithographic career set himself two ideals;—one was to raise the standard of the art of color-printing in America to the perfection of European production (a copy of a German pictorial subject of that time, by him then greatly admired, is still in his possession and tenderly cared for), the other was to awaken a popular appreciation for art and to create a desire for the beautiful. He has had the good fortune to live long enough to see his ideals more than realized. His reputation as the first art color printer living and the welcome which he receives by happy faces wherever he goes may well satisfy any man. From the beginning of Mr. Prang's enterprise the growth of the work and the elevation of its artistic character have gone steadily on. In 1864 he re-visited Europe to examine the latest processes of chromolithography,—bringing back to his Boston business the best of the new European methods and a staff of skillful artists and workmen. The money he has paid out for designs and sketches for reproduction has been simply enormous, and through his judicious and practical appreciation of artistic merit, innumerable examples of really Fine Art in form of holiday cards and otherwise have gone on their elevating mission into the homes of the great American public. Many an able artist of present renown looks back with pleasure to his early business intercourse with Mr. Prang as the foundation of his career and his fame. Many a possessor of choice paintings and objects of art traces his first impulse back to the artistic color-prints from the Prang presses.

Mr. Prang's interest in Art as a factor in Education dates back almost to the beginning of the Art Educational movement in this country. In 1870 an

earnest effort was made in Massachusetts to establish drawing as a fundamental study in the public schools. Mr. Walter Smith, of the South Kensington Art School, London, was called to Boston to direct the new enterprise; the Massachusetts Normal Art School was established in Boston for the training of teachers of Drawing and several series of text-books in Drawing were prepared, published and introduced into the public schools. Mr. Prang soon became actively interested in the publication of these Art text-books and the preparation of materials and examples for Art study. The undertaking grew more important as time went on but it soon became evident that public school instruction in Drawing, if destined to be an integral part of general school work, must be based on sound educational principles and developed according to educational methods.

Mr. Smith's necessary retirement from the work at this juncture obliged Mr. Prang to take upon himself the responsibility of bringing the public



LOUIS PRANG.

school instruction in Drawing into harmony at once with artistic and educational standards. This step was taken with a full sense of its responsibility. Three things were evidently indispensable for the future conduct of the undertaking: technical knowledge of the various departments of Art, thorough acquaintance with educational theory and practice, and actual school-room experience in teaching and supervising the studies in question. It was evident that no one person could be expected to possess all these essential qualifications in their highest degree, and at this point Mr. Prang ensured the sound success of the great undertaking by associating with himself in the work a group of persons eminently fitted by their ability and experience for working together to good purpose in the cause of Art Education. This plan of work has been followed all through the last twelve years of the history of the movement of Art in the public schools. Mr. John S. Clark has had the general direction of the work on the new lines and Mrs. Mary Dana Hicks has been actively identified with its artistic and educational interests, ever since the early stages of the undertaking. Others besides these co-workers have contributed wise thought and ripe experience toward the growth of the

Prang Courses in Form Study and Drawing. These Courses of Study stand in fact to-day as an embodiment of the professional ability and labors of the best known Art teachers in the American public schools. Mr. Walter S. Perry, now Director of the Art Department of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, Miss Josephine C. Locke, the acting Supervisor of Drawing in Chicago, Mrs. E. F. Dimock, the late supervisor of Drawing in Chicago, Miss A. M. Laughlin of St. Paul, Mr. Walter S. Goodnough of Brooklyn, Mrs. H. J. Carter of Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Miss Fawcett of Newark, N. J., and others whose names command the respect of the educational workers of the United States.

The growth of the Prang Course has been so closely associated in all its stages with the practical work of those directly engaged in public school service, that the undertaking of authorship and publication has enlarged to cover much more than its first conception included. The work of the Prang Educational Company has been broadened to include practical provisions for the Normal Art training of public school teachers, and now Prang's Normal Art Classes for home study and correspondence enroll hundreds of earnest students scattered all over the country. Provisions are made for helping teachers of special ability to fit themselves technically for important supervisory positions.

Mr. Prang's latest, and perhaps to be greatest, undertaking is in the direction of color study and the preparation of suitable materials for instruction in color in the public schools. For the last thirty years he has been working on the great task of producing Color Standards universally acceptable Science, Art, Education and Industry. His work on these Color Standards has been close and constant for the last five or six years, and the great undertaking after all these years of almost incredible painstaking and patient labor is just ripening into material results. Mr. Prang's scales of Standard Colors have been submitted to the most searching criticism by leading artists and color experts both in America and in Europe, and they will undoubtedly take their place in time as a universal alphabet of Color, for the expression of Color ideas in Art, Industry and Education.

The Prang Course of instruction in color is not yet published, but many of the materials for working it out,—colored tablets, colored papers, and color charts,—are already in use in schools where the directors of the work are alive to new opportunities for improving their instruction. As it has always been with the Prang Courses in Form Study and Drawing, so it is with the new Course in Color,—appeal is made direct to the individual observation and thought of the children. Many of the leading teachers and supervisors of Drawing are now studying the problem of Color Instruction on this experimental basis, and the results of their work are already showing that Color teaching according to this objective plan is destined to have the most profound influence on all mental training as well as on the development of the artistic sense and of the power of artistic expression. Mr. Prang's long years of work toward Color standards will, it is evident, bring help not only to the Art students, the workman, and the director of great commercial enterprises,—but also to the earnest body of educators and teachers who are trying to reach and unfold the inborn powers of the little child and set him in command of himself and the world about him.

The Fremont, Neb., School Board is experiencing difficulty in re-apportioning the districts to adjust the overcrowded schools. Parents object to allowing the children to cross the railroad. A motion was made to station a man at the crossing during the hours when children are going and coming from school. This arrangement was not satisfactory, however.





## SCHOOL BOARD ITEMS.

The Columbus, O. School Board adopted standard time in the schools.

Music will be substituted for calisthenics in the schools of Hutchinson, Kan.

The Alameda, Cal., School Board has fixed the rate of school tax at 19.6 cents on one hundred dollars.

The Galesburg, Ill. School Board has decided that half day sessions are preferable for first year pupils.

The Springfield, Ill. School Board expended \$210 for an electric motor for the manual training school.

The Fall River, Mass., School Board are considering a better means of providing luncheon for the pupils.

The School Board of Fremont, Neb. is contemplating dismissing the primary classes, on stormy days, at 12:30 and the grades at 1:30 p. m.

During the four winter months the schools of Lowell, Mass., will open at 8.30 a. m. and close at 11.30 a. m.; open at 1.30 p. m. close at 3.30 p. m.

Upon recommendation of the city superintendent, the School Board of Council Bluffs, Ia., will divide the school year into two terms of eighteen weeks each.

The East Saginaw, Mich., board has been requested by a patriotic local society to place the stars and stripes on all school buildings during school sessions. No action taken.

The San Francisco Board of Education have decided that it is unwise and inexpedient to rent school premises to the Chinese, for evening schools.

At Binghamton, N. Y., the School Board refuse to allow a collection to be taken in the schools for a Thanksgiving dinner for the poor, stating that many children will keenly realize their inability to give.

Maj. Benyon, of Newton, Mass., says that boys under thirteen should be exempted from the military drill in the high school battalion. The School Board have accordingly exempted twenty-five boys from drill.

The Providence, R. I., School Committee are unanimously of opinion that drawing should be taught in their schools, as it is the basis of all mechanical education, but the appropriation is too small for immediate action.

The city of Portland, Me., is losing some of its best teachers by reason of the inducements in salaries held out by other cities. The School Board will adhere strictly to their rule that "teachers must give thirty days notice of their intention to resign, or forfeit the pay due them at the date of resignation."

The Columbus, O., School Board has purchased a number of Etna fire extinguishers but has deferred payment for same until the claim for an infringement of patent by the Babcock Fire Extinguishing Co. is settled.

The Dayton, O., School Board has received a proposition from the local Turnverein Vorwaerts by which the latter organization will place a teacher on physical training in the schools for three months without charge.

The superintendent at Akron, O., asked that the board take action which would give police power to the janitors at the various buildings, to be exercised in and about the grounds in the discharge of their duties. Badges will be procured.

"Is the School Board authorized to admit young men to the normal school, or does that power rest with the Board of Aldermen?" This question has been referred by the Boston School Board to the Corporation Council for his opinion.

E. O. Vaile publisher of an educational journal at Oak Park, Ill., was recently burned in effigy by the high school boys of that town. It is said that this man, Vaile had made some unjust attacks upon the school board and school system in vogue.

A committee has been appointed at Worcester, Mass., to investigate the feasibility of introducing the kindergarten system into the schools. It is the sense of the Board that kindergartens should be established, but the expense of inauguration deters them.

C. M. Robinson made an offer to the Toledo, O., School Board to teach the "muscular system," of penmanship in the schools once a week for the purpose of introducing his exercise books at 3½ cents each. His offer was referred to the Teachers' Committee.

The committee on by-laws, of Providence, R. I., through G. J. West, reported a resolution making the president of the School Board ex-officio member of the committee on qualifications, in place of the Chairman of the Committee on Education of the City Council—Passed.

At Cambridge, Mass., the committee to which was referred the question of allowing car fare to 12 or more pupils living in the Belmont district reported that the request was inexpedient and favored granting the petitioners leave to withdraw. The report was accepted.

A resolution was recently adopted by the Jersey City, N. J., Board of Education instructing each male principal to report in writing a full list of text books now in use in his school, both in the Primary and Grammar Departments, with his recommendations on the subject in general.

The superintendent of Woonsocket, R. I. reported to the school committee that of the number registered in the schools about 6 per cent. are in the high school, 17 per cent. in the grammar schools, 29 per cent. in the higher primaries or intermediate schools, and 48 per cent. in the lowest primaries.

The graduates of the German class of the Milwaukee High School will be granted certificates as German teachers of the city schools, provided the School Board approves of the respective committee reports. An assistant German teacher will be allowed in the primary and district schools with more than six classes.

The School Boards of Virginia, Nev., have decided to make no transfers of pupils from one school to another on a plea of dissatisfaction with teacher or school, claiming that such action is detrimental to good discipline. Except in cases of changes of residence, all transfers will be made at the beginning of the school year.

At the meeting of the Joliet, Ill., School Board, Inspector Stephen distributed a package of Robacher's disinfectant to each member to experiment with. It is quite expensive, at 50 cents a package, each package weighs only about a pound; 200 packages will cost \$100, with 25 per cent off. The board contemplates using it.

Chairman Otto Stalman, of the Anaconda, Mon., School Board recently purchased \$150 worth of chemical and physical apparatus for the High School. Col. Estes, W. L. Hodge, and other public spirited citizens, have generously offered to bear a part of the expense. The apparatus was purchased of Queen & Co., Philadelphia.

President Greenlee, of Lincoln, Neb., brought to the notice of the board that one half of the Central school grounds were advertised for sale to pay paving taxes, but action on the matter was deferred until the next meeting, the board having the opinion of John H. Ames that the school district was not liable for such taxes.

Mr. Heer, of Columbus, O., School Board complained about the price charged by dealers for the Springfield industrial drawing kit, saying that it was worth about 7 cents and was sold for 45 cents. He was in favor of the use of the instrument, but objected to the price charged for it. On motion of Mr. Walcutt the instrument was taken from the compulsory list and placed on the optional.

At Seattle, Wash., the school board has decided to modify its rule, which provides that all pupils shall take all studies and remain in school during school hours, so as to permit delicate children to pass some studies. The pupils must, however, be provided with a physician's certificate before the request to break the rule will be granted.

It has been suggested that the Cuyahoga, O., School Board be based upon a plan like that now in force in St. Joseph Mo. This makes the board a legislative body, something like the council. There is a salaried official, corresponding to the mayor, elected at large and having power of appointment and expenditure, subject to the approval of the board.

The following resolution was passed by the Oakland, Cal. School Board:

*Resolved*, That the secretary prepare and have printed the necessary blanks, and that the principal of each school, on the first day of each month, make an itemized statement of the kinds and amounts of supplies on hand for use in the school under the control of said principal.

On motion the Committee on School Property of the Norristown, Pa., School Board was requested to have some of the shades in the school rooms attached to the bottom of the windows, instead of the top, as heretofore. This change is designed to keep pedestrians from attracting the attention of the scholars during school hours and also to keep the pupils from gazing through the windows into the rooms during recess.

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## HOW TO USE WOOD-WORKING TOOLS, Edited by CHANNING WHITTAKER, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. 80 illustrations. Price, 60 cents.

The Bureau of Education at Washington has shown a great interest in this book, and sent it to several schools of science, who acknowledged its receipt by letters of commendation like the following:

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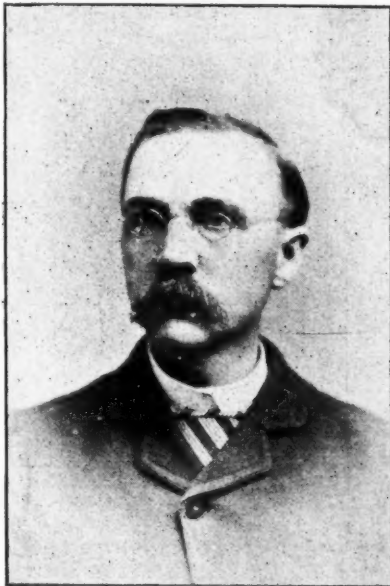
WHAT PEOPLE SAY BEHIND OUR BACKS.

I have read with pleasure several numbers of the American School Board Journal, and have become very much impressed with the promise of practical usefulness it contains for the schools of America. Our teachers have been close and persistent readers and students of educational matters, but in many instances, they are servants to Boards of Education, whose members read nothing that will aid them in the intelligent discharge of their duties. Your journal has before it a broad and hitherto unoccupied field, and I believe that it will do much for the cause of education during the present decade, by bringing into sympathetic and intelligent co-operation with the well-informed teachers of our country, well-informed and progressive boards of education.

J. H. Phillips, Ph. D. Supt.  
Birmingham, Ala.

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IRWIN SHEPARD,  
Prest' State Normal School, Winona, Minn.



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I find the journal very interesting and profitable, in short, it furnishes the very information needed by a live and progressive school-man. I wish you all possible success in your unique publication.

GEO. T. ETTINGER, Ph. D.,  
President Allentown Board of Control and Principal Academic Dept., Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.

I have read the two numbers sent me, and think it a most welcome aid to awaken among our School Boards a lively and lasting interest in school affairs.

WM. V. CASEY,  
County Supt., Boulder, Colorado.

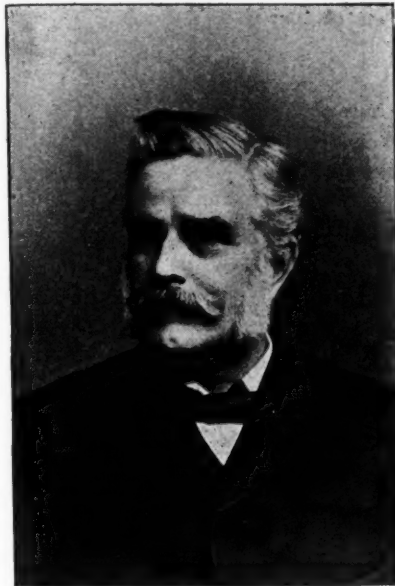
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recommend it to all teachers, Boards of Education and all other parties desiring a really progressive educational and business-like journal.

JOHN OGDEN,  
State Supt. Public Instruction, Bismarck, N. D.

I like the School Board Journal. It fills an important place. It is a valuable addition to our periodical literature in the department of Education. I hope you will have great success. The paper warrants it.

W. A. MOWRY,  
Supt. Schools, Salem, Mass.

I consider the American School Board Journal very instructive.

MAX HERBST,  
Member School Board, Covington, Ky.

I like your journal very much, and I am sure it "fills a long felt want", keeping the various school systems throughout the country in touch with each other.

M. A. CASSIDY,  
Member School Board, Lexington, Ky.

Your journal presents a very handsome appearance and judging from the contents of the present number, should be in the hands of every person throughout the country who has anything to do with the management of our public schools.

F. M. GIVENS,  
Chr. Com. Teacher. Text Books & Apparatus.  
Board of Education, Fond du Lac, Wis.

Enclosed please find check for subscription for School Board Journal, one year. The Ypsilanti school Board is composed of live men who know a good thing when they see it.

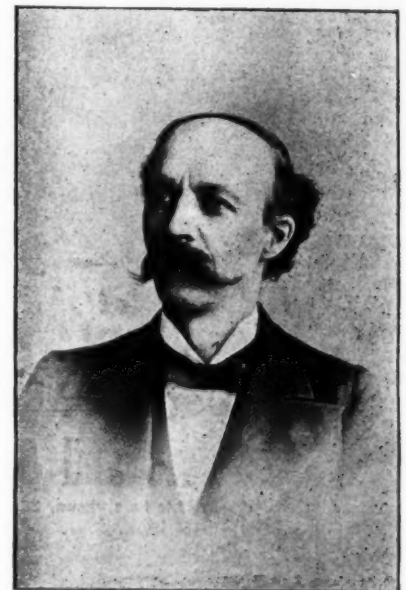
M. A. WHITNEY,  
Supt. Schools, Ypsilanti, Mich.

I have taken no little pleasure in looking over the pages of "The American School Board Journal" and reading many of the items and articles which, it appears to me, are just what members of Boards of Education, as well as teachers and educators, saying nothing of the use learners might make of it, very much need.

SOPHRONIA C. O. PARSONS,  
Member School Board, Detroit, Mich.

## MISCALCULATION.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Education of Alameda, Cal., Chairman Brown, who is a practical builder expressed the opinion that the contractors who are building the new \$20,000 school house on Van Buren street have not properly braced the building and have nailed on shingles with lath nails. The building committee of the board came to the conclusion some little time ago that the work was being slighted and employed a superintendent to oversee it. At the time the contract was let the successful bidders were \$2000 below any others, and it was stated by competent judges that they could not erect the building for the price agreed upon, without losing money. Ap-



S. R. WINCHELL,  
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prehending some action by the by the board, at its regular meeting, the contractors sent in a long communication delending themselves.

## TO INSPIRE PATRIOTISM.

A few weeks ago Colonel George T. Balch, Auditor of the Board of Education, of New York city, conceived a plan of inspiring the patriotic feelings of the school children of that city by inducing them to salute the United States flag every morning. The children of the twenty-one schools of the Children's Aid Society voted in favor of the idea, and henceforth they will salute the National ensign every day. It is possible that the custom may be introduced into the public schools also.

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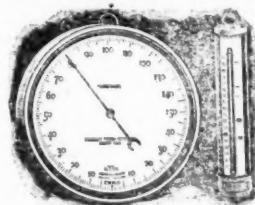
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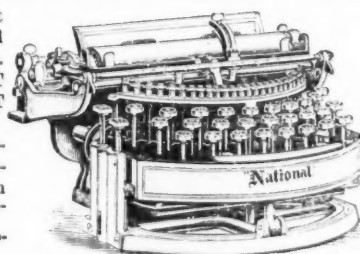
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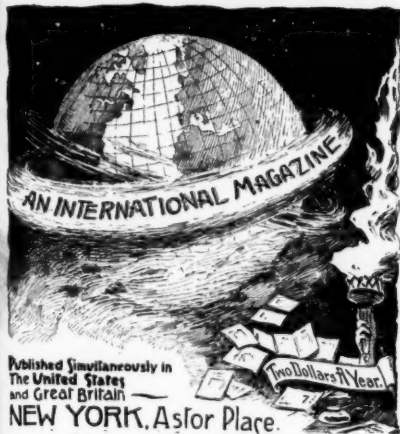
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# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

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## EDUCATIONAL NUMBER.

The most prominent article in the *Review of Reviews* for July will be by Professor Herbert B. Adams, of the John Hopkins University, entitled "University Extension and its Leaders." It is an account of the popular movement for the dissemination of advanced education among the people, and is illustrated with fine portraits of Professor Adams himself, Bishop Vincent, the head of the Chautauqua movement, Presidents Eliot of Harvard, Dwight of Yale, Adams of Cornell, Gilman of Johns Hopkins, Low of Columbia, Harper of Chicago, Northrop of Minnesota, Mr. Melville Dewey, Professor E. J. James, and other gentlemen. It is the most complete ever written upon the University movement.

It may not be generally known in this country that the public school boards of Paris, London, and other foreign cities have come to the conclusion that it is necessary to feed, once a day at least, in all public schools the children of the poorer classes, in order that they may be in physical condition to receive intellectual education. An article in the *Review of Reviews* for July, entitled, "Food-Aided Education in Paris, London, and Birmingham," gives a detailed account of the system under which this novel reform has been put into practice. It is an intensely interesting article.

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SCHOOL BOARD NEWS.

The Wilmington, Del., School Board will pay \$1.24 per page for the printing of its annual report.

The next meeting of the department of superintendence of the National Educational Association will meet in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 16, 17, 18, 1892.

The Utica, N. Y., School Board has ordered the committee on text books and teachers to review all the text books now in their schools and report to the board.

The Hartford and New Britain, Conn., School Boards have fixed the rate of tuition for out-of-town pupils as follows: High school, \$1 per week; grade eight and nine in the grammar school, 75 cents per week; all other grades, 50 cents.

Dr. Shortlidge, of the Wilmington, Del., School Board, called attention to the custom of keeping small children, particularly girls, in school after hours for breach of rules. The system, he said, was wrong and injurious to health. On his motion matter was referred to the Committee on Health.

In speaking against the employment of married teachers Mr. Plunkett, of the Oakland, Cal., School Board at a recent meeting said that he knew of two or three instances where the husbands of teachers are worth from \$50,000 to \$60,000, and in one or two instances where the teachers themselves are worth \$50,000, more or less. He did not think that it was fair that they should teach when there are single women dependent upon themselves for support who would be glad to have the positions. A resolution to discharge married teachers was adopted.

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Windsor, Can.: Member, A. H. Clarke.  
Berkely, Cal.: Member, J. W. Richards.  
San Andreas, Cal.: President, F. H. Day.

Covington, Ky.: Member, John N. Davidson.

Portsmouth, N. H.: Member, Hon. Calvin Page.

East Greenwich, R. I.: Chairman, Thos. H. Galvin.

Pontiac, Mich.: Members, O. L. Backenstore, Peter A. Hitchcock, re-elected.

Medina, N. Y.: President, E. L. Pitts; Secretary, Wm. H. Lee; Treasurer, Geo. A. Newell; Collector, Edmund Fuller.

Grand Rapids, Mich.: New Board, First Ward, Stein, Locher; Second, Wagner, Houseman; Third, Fisher, Bradfield; Fourth, Clark, Blair; Fifth, Husted, Leffingwell; Sixth, Felker, Van Brie; Seventh, Fitzgerald, Folger; Eighth, Hazy, Crossman; Ninth, Mrs. Andrews, Strahan; Tenth, Maybury, Stevens.



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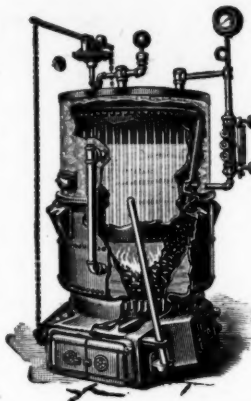
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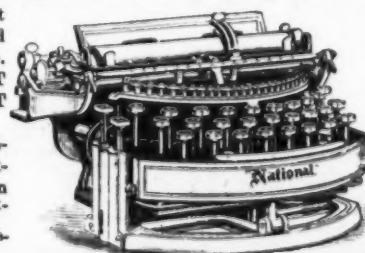
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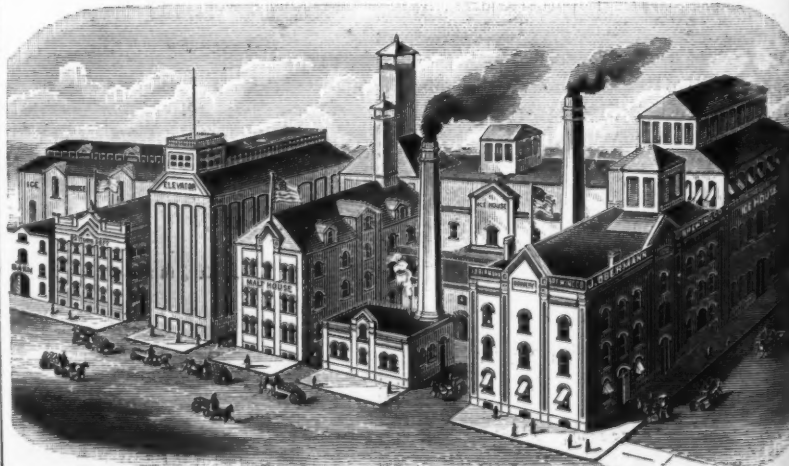
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